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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Precious Bits of Canada! That's what the letters in these mail bags, being loaded onto planes for delivery to front-line soldiers, mean to the thousands of Canadians eagerly waiting to receive them.

THE FRONT PAGE

Could This Be The End?

THE war is now back where it began, on the German-Polish frontier. Will it be ended there? Day by day one watches the titanic struggle move, with a terrible fascination, towards its climax. Now it is German mothers and children, and old folk, who have to take to the road, pushing their few pitiful belongings in baby-carriages and wheelbarrows, glancing back fearfully over their shoulder towards the terror sweeping on them from the east. One cannot help but occasionally think of them as human beings. But they must learn what they have done to others. It is only right. It is necessary to their reclamation. But do they think of that as they flee, these Germans who had so few qualms for the others?

Now, too, on the German Radio one can hear Dunkirk language. "We will fight in front of Berlin, in Berlin, around Berlin, and behind Berlin." But the call comes this time, not from a Churchill rallying a free people to save the heart of world freedom, but from the corrupt, drunken labor boss, Robert Ley. But if this be not a people fighting for freedom, one often has the feeling from the German broadcasts that here is a people which believes it is fighting for its life. The tales of panic and defeatism related by diplomats freshly arrived in Sweden are not matched, as yet, by reports of German soldiers surrendering in masses—as one would expect were German resistance near the crumbling point.

Ready To Quit?

THERE is the question: are the German troops hopeless at last, and ready to quit? Or will they fight on as long as they have weapons, and will the Home Guard die to guard their home towns, convinced that surrender is worse than death? That it should have come to this is not purely the result of faulty propaganda on our part, the perhaps foolhardy announcement of Morgenthau plans and dismemberment plans for Eastern and Western Germany. It is the inescapable outcome of the war of extermination waged by the Germans in Russia; and we see before us, in the German resistance carried far beyond the hope of victory or compromise, the proof that the German people knows what has been done in its name in Russia, and in every other occupied territory, and knows what a terrible retribution it must suffer.

Only when one has resolved this moral factor can one view the battle in the German east from the purely strategic point of view. That the Germans expected the offensive and prepared for it by moving a large part of their forces far back in the centre of the front, and simultaneously freeing their hands in the west by that hard jab in the Ardennes, must be conceded. But how far have their plans been overridden by Soviet strategy and power? To a very great extent, one would judge. Can they nevertheless regroup their forces and bring in reserves, from the Western Front, from Norway, or even Italy, in time to stabilize the situation and hold on until the spring thaw sets in, perhaps in four or five weeks' time? That is the great unknown.

We can be certain that the Soviets will exert themselves to the utmost to keep the Germans off balance, and finish them with this blow. Probably we shall do our best to launch a partial offensive in the west, ahead of the schedule which meticulous preparation would require. And at the very worst, a shortening of the war has been made mathematically certain by the conquest, already completed, of the Silesian coal and oil production, along with an arms forge steadily built up since the bombing of the Ruhr began, until it was capable of supplying a large part of the needs of the eastern front. Even should the German will to resistance persist, the means are being shorn away. Could we but reach the Ruhr, on our side, little more than a huge guerrilla campaign would remain. That, it seems, we must expect from the S.S. in any case, tapering off finally in the mountains of Upper Bavaria and the Tirol.

A Wrong Decision

DECISION of the Progressive Conservatives to fight the Grey North election on the question of the manner of reinforcing the Canadian infantry was regarded as an error by a good many of the responsible leaders but could hardly be avoided in view of the *Globe and Mail's* attitude. It was a wrong decision because it is obvious that nothing can now be done to change the reinforcement system in time to produce any results, and the campaign was therefore simply an effort to discredit the Government in advance of the impending general election. We don't suggest that this was illegitimate but it does seem to have been unwise, since it has provided the Government with an admirable excuse for hastening the general election.

If there were much probability of the reinforcement question being still a practical issue by the time the general election is held, we do not suppose the Government would have brought it on so soon. Both for his party interests and for the general good of the country, Mr. King is intensely anxious that the conscription question should not become an election issue, but as soon as the Germans cease to be an effective military force in Europe, the whole question of reinforcements is bound to be superseded in the public mind by issues of a more forward-looking character.

Most of the energy that has been displayed in the Grey North campaign will therefore probably have been wasted and Mr. Bracken's party will have become associated in the public mind with a policy which in retrospect is likely to appear factional and obstructionist. Mr. Bracken seems to have deplored this policy as much as anybody but he has no means of disciplining his newspapers and probably could not help himself. Mr. Drew also did his best to keep the public mind on postwar problems which should be the main subject of the general election. Outside of Ontario the damage done to the party by the *Globe and Mail* may not be serious but in that province it will be a decided source of weakness.

Name Calling

IN WHAT may be the closing weeks of our coalition war in Europe the atmosphere of sober application to peace-making which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have sought to establish by clear and unequivocal statements of principle is rent by raucous name-calling from the publicists and hangers-on of the extreme left.

Personalities on our side from young King Peter and the members of the Polish Government in London, to the editors of the *Army and Navy Journal* in Washington, Hanson Baldwin of the *New York Times*, and even SATURDAY NIGHT'S Foreign Editor, are denounced as "reactionaries", "fascists" and "Hitlerite agents". Before his death, Willkie, who had previously gone overboard for friendship with Russia, was sharply rapped as a "meddler"; while during the recent election Dewey was considered by *Pravda* as the tool of reactionary elements of his party, and capable of trying to put over a sort of Reichstag Fire incident to swing the vote at the last minute.

Churchill, a "great statesman" in his handling of the Polish question, is suddenly portrayed as a "reactionary imperialist" in Greece. And as for Mikhailovitch and Watson Kirkconnell, the epithets become unprintable.

(*Continued on Page Three*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
When Government Does Business....R. E. Smythies 5
A World of Multi-Lateral Trading?. J. M. Macdonnell 6
The Lighter Side................Mary Lowrey Ross 9
Nichols Doesn't Face Facts of India......A. Hodge 10
Approach of the Avenging Hosts.....W. Woodside 12
Review of New York Fashions.....Bernice Coffey 18
Canada's Employment Problem.....P. M. Richards 22

NAME IN THE NEWS

Calm, Cool and Well-Favored is This Bilingual Leader

By COROLYN COX

IN THOSE ups and downs which Mr. Roosevelt described in his inaugural address as characterizing the steady mean line of progress in world history, the Province of Quebec seems at the moment to be rushing at disturbing speed upward. Whether this unconquerable force is to be wisely guided along a path of evolution or compressed to result in an explosion of revolution will depend upon how wide popular support sweeps in behind the courageous and able Quebeckers who are standing up for their Province and their French-Canadian "family" today, and for the family of man at the same time. It looks as though the women of the Province might yet provide the women of the rest of Canada with a goal of accomplishment to shoot at, just as they did when they succeeded in securing their right to vote under circumstances so much harder than any group in North America has had to tackle.

From the Quebec League for Women's Rights again comes leadership when leadership is badly needed. Constance Palardy Garneau never planned to be a leader in any public movement. When in 1942 Therèse Casgrain resigned the presidency of the League, Madame Garneau was pushed hesitant into the post, agreed to serve on the expectation that holding the organization together for the duration would be about all she would be expected to do. Now she feels that the work of the League during the war should be much more than merely holding together, that at this time, more than ever, it has a real challenge to face.

Madame Garneau is a *bien élevée* French Canadian wife and mother. She is perhaps more "typical" than outsiders realize if they mainly listen to the Ontario Orangemen! She was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where her Quebec father, a doctor, had gone to hold together the practice of another French Canadian doctor who was ill. Dr. Palardy tarried in New England for some time, but did return to settle down for the rest of his life in Quebec when Constance was eight years old.

Convent Trained

Constance had had a taste of American public school, but when she was sent at the age of twelve as a boarder to the Roberval Convent on Lake St. John, she was utterly happy. It was a glorified domestic science school run by the Ursuline nuns for the daughters of farmers. Constance Palardy was one of three "city girls." The convent was on a beautiful site along the lake shore and a small farm was run in connection with it. The girls rose far too early every morning, prayed too much, played too little, loved every minute of their day. Aside from the usual school routine of reading, writing and arithmetic, they were expected to become accomplished in cooking and weaving. Each child had a little plot of garden to tend, and a nun, wearing over her veil the bee-keeper's hat and net, taught the children the care of bees. For real excitement they probably played drop the handkerchief. Their intense religious life led to rather more introversion than was desirable. Their nuns were austere, but they adored them, transferred to some particular sister the "crush" they would probably have languished on some youth had they been in the surroundings in which their own children grow up today.

Dr. Palardy became connected with the Provincial Department of Health, was stationed in Montreal, so that Constance went to Catholic private schools there for two years. In 1916 he was made health inspector of the district of Hull where the family lived for the next two years. Constance crossed the river to Ottawa every day and matriculated in the Gloucester Street Convent. Directly she finished the family moved back to Montreal.

Meantime the first world war was on, and her brother went overseas; was killed while serving with the Royal Air Force. George Garneau she had met long ago. He too went overseas, with the famous 22nd, later transferring to the Royal Flying Corps which became afterward the Royal Air Force. Garneau's family were of Quebec City, but he settled in Montreal as a stockbroker. He is currently a Lieutenant-Colonel and stationed in Ottawa at National Defense Headquarters. The Garneaus were married in 1921.

Madame Garneau's first baby died at birth, a shock after which it took her years to get hold of herself. Five years later her son was born and years of complete domestic happiness ensued. She was comfortably off, servants were good and plentiful in Montreal, and she enjoyed running a well organized home. She had three children, two years between each, was an all round "satisfied mother," managed to spend a great deal of her time with her children, felt no need to "express herself" otherwise, and at that time no great sense of responsibility to do anything fundamental about the living conditions of others less fortunate than herself in Canada's greatest city. She did, of course, her bit of assisting in philanthropies of various sorts as the years rolled by.

Variant From Bridge

By and by, however, when the children were all at school, she began to be bored to death, became horrified at the amount of bridge she was playing. In the winter of 1941 she joined the League for Women's Rights, found herself being pushed ahead by the President, Therèse Casgrain, whose struggle on behalf of the women of Quebec she so warmly admired. Her first job was to turn in a paper on housing, but she tried mainly just to sit and listen.

The League is a bilingual organization, the only women's organization of its type in Canada. Equal numbers of French and English speaking women compose the executive; meetings, both closed and public, are carried on in either French or English or a bit of both. Membership is numerically small and the treasury is tiny, but the League has proven itself a force to be respected. The vote won, they turned their attention to securing the right for women of the Province to practise law, and this came true in 1941.

Meantime Madame Garneau was beginning to develop her latent talents and interests. In the summer of '41 she took a temporary replacement job as announcer over the C.B.C. French network. The next year found her supplying text for the French program over CBF known as "Femina." It had to be a sort of news digest compiled daily. Madame Garneau felt a bit frustrated in this job because of the limitations of her scope.

During the winter of 1943, a group came together in Montreal to organize themselves in order to be able to express *themselves*, since they felt that quite loud voices in Quebec were expressing sentiments to which they could never ascribe, and which they did not feel should be accepted as speaking for the whole Province. They called themselves *L'Union Democratique*. Madame Garneau was chosen as President, with an Executive Committee behind her of sixteen, two of whom were women and the rest men. They brought liberal minded speakers to Montreal, such as Vernon Bartlett, Valmore Bienvenue of Quebec, Jean-Louis Gagnon, the men of the French University set up in New York to gather together refugeed French scholars and professors, and Max Yergen, Liberian African, who came for a conference on colonial problems. *L'Union* registered sufficiently to be roundly attacked by the reactionary press. Madame Garneau resigned from her post with them last winter.

Photo by Karsh.

Constance Palardy Garneau

Courageous View

Evidently the female of the species is at least as courageous as the male! At all events, the day after Senator T. D. Bouchard made his famous maiden speech in the Senate Chamber in Ottawa, it was noteworthy that among the many prominent representatives of French Canadian groups in Montreal interviewed by the press, Madame Garneau alone came out with unequivocal support for the doughty champion of free speech and better teaching of history in the Province of Quebec. Madame Garneau put it this way; she knew that Senator Bouchard was too intelligent to advance the statements he made unless he knew that they were true, and if he did feel they were true he was right in giving voice to them, as and where he did. Madame Garneau also looks upon the English speaking citizens of Canada as her "family." She added the salutary suggestion that she would like to see English speaking men in important positions come forth with equal frankness about the shortcomings of their groups who are not assisting to cement unity between the two races of Canada.

Currently the League for Women's Rights under the presidency of Madame Garneau is concerning itself with Canada's plans for Rehabilitation. They co-operated with the Local Council of Women, the Y.W.C.A., the Jewish Junior Welfare League and the Quebec Women's Institutes in a preliminary Conference last June and a second larger gathering of January 26 and 27, with a round table discussion including a wide range of economic thought and excellent representation of women in labor organizations. They aim to have women's right to work recognized as an integral part of a full employment program, to raise the standard of domestic workers, regulate their hours of work and pay, and bring their force to play against the low wage system of the Province of Quebec.

Madame Garneau feels that the convent education in which she, in her own youth, found the greatest pleasure and satisfaction nevertheless does not prepare young French women for the part they should play in a democracy. They do not learn to sit on committees and run their own affairs, but get the impression it is the men's job to do these things. Women who are to earn their own living need to have their education modified to make it easier to progress in the industrialized Quebec of today. Madame Garneau feels it is high time for the privileged convent bred *bien élevée* to join with the organized women of the labor groups in carrying out their joint responsibility for conditions of the Province. Her courage and quiet sincerity should prove valuable assets to the cause for which she is willing to fight.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Grim Imperative of a War Fight or Be Exterminated

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR the first time I am somewhat ashamed of being a Canadian; ashamed only temporarily, I hope.

I do not know, nor could I begin even to understand the merits of the zombies' case. But I do know there is no merit in war; no merit for either soldier or civilian. War occurs; merit or any other consideration except total war on all fronts vanishes until victory is completely, totally won.

That is all there is to it; war erases every consideration except victory. To allow any other consideration is to endanger national existence—and national existence is no mere rhetorical phrase; it is the sum total of every Canadian family's security; the security of unborn Canadians; the security of every individual fortunate enough to have been born in Canada or accepted into our Confederated family as a citizen.

Canada is still at war and until the day complete victory is won our national existence is as much at stake as on any single day in all Canadian history.

To continue to exist as a free nation Canada must win in this war and in winning the war must also win and retain the respect of all our Allies.

The world of nations is an enlarged city block, but with one important difference. When one of the city block families can no longer abide its neighborhood it moves. But a nation cannot be moved off the face of the earth; it can only, in the ultimate, be exterminated.

This is precisely what Nazi Germany set out to do; to exterminate every nation which would not accept the Nazi way of life, to kill or enslave each protesting nation's citizens.

I am quietly determined as an individual Canadian that Canada and the Canadian way of life shall not be exterminated from the face of the globe by Jap or Nazi. I want, above all, to regain complete pride in being a Canadian. I'll stop being partially ashamed of being a Canadian when the last A.W.L. soldier—zombie or volunteer—has reported back for duty.

Montreal, Que. GARY DEMORE.

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Filing Objection

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I ENTIRELY agree with Mr. Andrew Oliphant's letter in your issue of Dec. 30. Canadian people decidedly do not admire Mr. King for his expediency, guile and quick political footwork. Only those who have benefitted by his partizan politics have any regard for him whatever. Certainly those soldiers who booed him when he made that trip overseas do not; or the soldiers manning trenches for days on end while they are waist-deep in water, or those fighting amid the snow clad Apennine Mountains of Italy. Do you think it is right that some men should be on active service overseas four and five years without home leave, while fully trained men of the Home Defense remain safely here in Canada for years at public expense?

In your issue of Dec. 9 Corolyn Cox, writing of the Dominican Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, says that in the School of Social Sciences which he founded in Quebec City, he has gathered a teaching staff of *young* enthusiasts, a student body who constitute a *youth* movement. How very nice that he can surround himself with *young* students and teachers. It is a good deal more difficult for non-Catholic universities to do so.

Vancouver, B.C. G. MARSHALL

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Mr. Nestor's Associations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SOME time ago you published an article on New Zealand entitled "Make This Your Canada and You'll Regret It". The article was written by M. S. Nestor, whom you described as a well-known New Zealand journalist and economist.

Mr. Nestor may be well known as a journalist and economist but I have just received information from New Zealand, with the assistance of the New Zealand High Commissioner's office, that Mr. M. S. Nestor was formerly private secretary to Mr. S. G. Holland, leader of the National Party of New Zealand and therefore leader of the official Opposition against the Labor Government. Further, Mr. Nestor is at present employed as Research Director at the National Office of the New Zealand National Party.

I think that your readers are entitled to know who Mr. Nestor is in order that they may better judge the extent to which they may rely on his objectivity and disinterestedness.

Ottawa, Ont. DAVID LEWIS
C.C.F. National Secretary

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A Separatist

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY has no one started a party to see that Canada breaks away from the British Empire?

We do not need this connection. We are able to stand upon our own feet by simply becoming a protectorate of Uncle Sam's, or joining as a full partner.

The United States is the only power able to protect Canada as it now stands. We prefer Uncle Sam's type of government, and the life led by the American people.

Your Front Page is very good, but it is very biased simply because it prefers the British side of all things. And this means the Royal Family and its attending ills,—decadent imperialism,—subjugation of colonials. Read the history of India and South Africa! And that of poor Ireland!

BRIAN BORU HAVLOK KENNEDY
Strawberry Hill, B.C.

About One Minority

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of Dec. 30 M. Shaughnessy intimates that Quebec obeys the B.N.A. school law. In 1925 when the costs of building were high some Scottish factory men and their families settled in Verdun, Que., and were compelled to rent homes from French-Catholic landlords. Result: the Protestant school board of Verdun could not raise funds to pay school teachers or interest on their bonds. The schools closed and the interest was defaulted. The Provincial authorities claimed that they had no responsibility.

Halifax, N.S. W. A. WALLACE.

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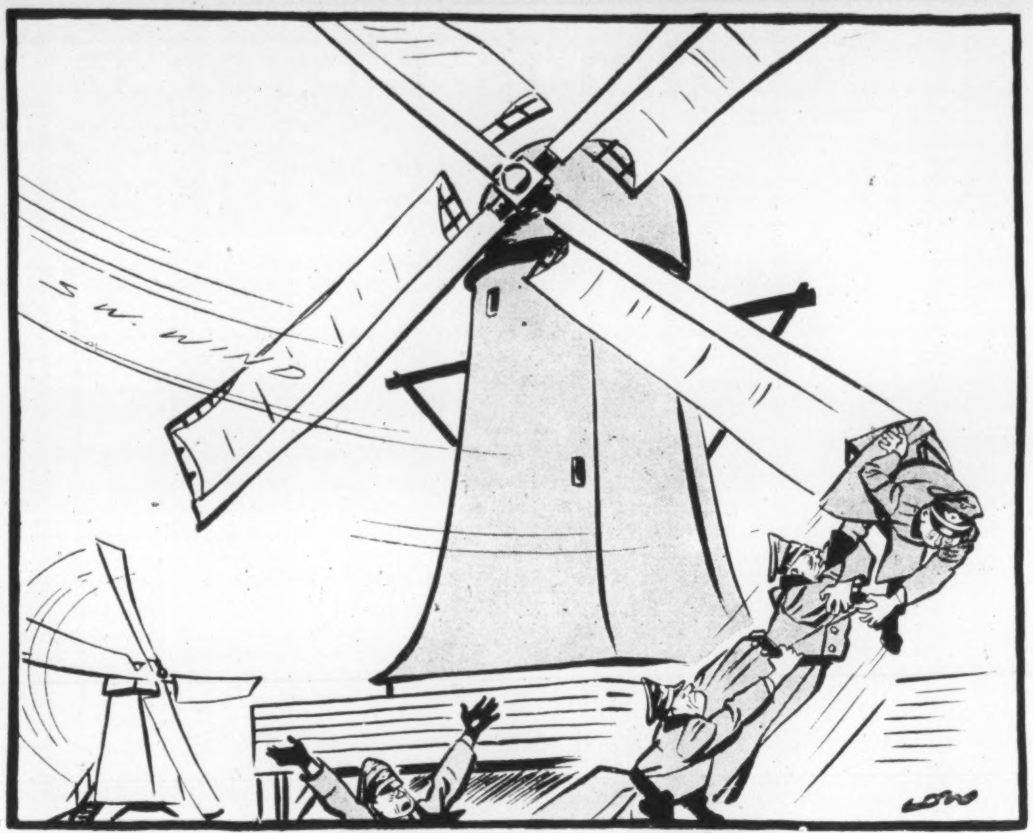

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

It is interesting to consider at just what moment King Peter and his former War Minister became "reactionaries" and "Hitlerite agents". When they brought their country into the war on our side they were great heroes; and Mikhailovitch was in fact the chief hero of the Soviet press during the dark days of the German offensive of 1941. The Poles were the heroes of the entire free world when they were first to stand against Hitler; and their leaders, the former opponents of the Beck regime, were warmly welcomed at the Kremlin as allies in those same dark days when the German tide surged within a few miles of its walls.

Willkie was a great American when he went to Moscow during the climactic crisis of 1942 and urged an immediate Second Front. American troops were hailed as brothers when they opened the supply route through Iran in those desperate days. Our Foreign Editor's warm praise of Soviet strategy and the endurance of the Russian troops found space in the crowded columns of *Izvestia* only last summer.

It was when Willkie warned that a harsh and unilateral Soviet settlement in Poland would alienate American public opinion; when Dewey seemed to court the Polish vote; when American troops in Iran appeared as a force which might oppose Russian oil demands; when Peter and Mikhailovitch opposed Tito's totalitarian plans; when Churchill similarly opposed a "naked Trotskyist" coup in Greece; when the Polish leaders could not find their thousands of officers who had been interned in Russia, and General Bor showed the strength of his government's support in Warsaw; when the *Army and Navy Journal* called for a second front to aid *our* offensive against Germany, that all these people were found to be "reactionaries", "fascists" or "Hitlerite agents".

It may be that this should be understood as only a method of procedure, that such name-calling is only a tactical means of undermining one's opponents and gaining one's ends. But it is doubtful if our people do understand this. And it is very clear that it is going to disturb, if it does not disrupt, the job of peace-making. For this will have to be done by *agreement;* differing views will have to be put forward, respected and reconciled.

Peace will remain an illusion so long as complete disregard for the views of others is displayed by this noisy and stupid name-calling.

Another Russian Miracle

OWING to its heavy industries the city of Hamilton now includes in its population a large number of natives of Eastern Europe. Affairs of that area form the subject of many letters to its only newspaper, the *Spectator*. Hamilton also happens to be the home of an expert on European affairs, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, of McMaster University, who by his own letters helps to stimulate the flow of communications.

Many centuries ago Pliny penned an immortal sentence "Out of Africa, always something new". To-day the same phrase could be applied to Russia. Russia is manifestly wonderful; but as in Pliny's day all the news from Africa was not necessarily so, it is to be feared that some of the tidings from Russia must be taken with a grain of salt.

Recently a correspondent of the *Spectator* made a revelation that rivals the story of the enterprising cat which ate heavily of cheese and sat at rat-holes with "baited" breath. Hamiltonians were informed that a Russian genius had invented an automobile that would go sixty miles without gasoline or batteries. All the car driver has to do is turn the ignition switch, and power is extracted from the earth by a radio-magnetic method known only to the Russians. Extremely important if true! But we doubt if vehicular armaments which head the amazing Russian advance into Germany are propelled in that way. Prof. Kirkconnell asks why, if Stalin has such an invention at his disposal, he is so anxious to secure oil concessions from Iran.

Preposterous as the story of this Russian miracle appears, it is not more so than a hoax that was actually put over on an Ontario town fifty years ago, before the automobile had become a practical proposition and gasoline was regarded by oil refiners as a subsidiary nuisance in the process of distillation. One day an American promoter arrived in Sarnia and announced that by a secret process he could develop large quantities of petroleum that lay latent in the waters of Lake St Clair. By some hocus-pocus he performed demonstrations that convinced the town council, which did not seek scientific advice. The council purchased a large site for a prospective oil plant and advanced funds in a considerable amount. Then the adventurer disappeared. He had already fooled an Ohio community by a yarn that he could extract oil from the waters of Lake Erie.

The Sarnia episode had an extraordinary sequel. The site had lain idle for two or three years, when the late C. O. Stillman, then resident in New Jersey, visited Sarnia. He purchased it for $10,000 and there founded what is now one of the greatest of Canadian industries, the Imperial Oil Company. So Sarnia was amply recompensed in the end. The lawyer who arranged the property transfer was a young man, the late Hon. William John Hanna, who became the first counsel and later President of the Company.

THE ULTIMATE

OF ALL the countless millions who have lived
and now are gone,
Not one could read the future, and not one
explain the past,
How nature's laws were instituted; when our
race is run
What destiny awaits us when we reach the
"post" at last.

Ten thousand different theories of man's
arrival here
And thrice ten thousand estimates about his
future state.
Imagination speculates with mingled hope and
fear,
Yet *no one knows!* no finite mind can grasp
the ultimate.

FRANK MOSS

Coming Tourist Revival

THE unpredictable George Drew, Premier of Ontario, has made speeches to various organizations lately that serve as a reminder that Canadians have interests more permanent than by-elections and military maladjustments. Though he spoke only of Ontario, the Governments of several other provinces would be willing to say "Hear, Hear." to his address on tourist prospects before the provincial Hotel Keepers Association recently.

He is awake to the fact that after five years' comparative subsidence the tourist business in this country will at no very distant day be soaring back to pre-war levels and beyond them. Everything of course is contingent on the duration of the war in Europe, but of late the sand in the hour-glass has been running low for the Nazis with startling rapidity. The promise of peace brings with it a promise of free use of gasoline, and release of millions of tons of rubber, basic factors in modern civilization. Once the motor industry gets back to peace conditions, then the tourist business will boom again, and Canadian provinces must shape their policies to grasp a share of it.

Col. Drew's estimate that a tourist business worth $200,000,000 may in future accrue to Ontario, if we co-operate in making life happy for visitors is probably not exaggerated. He furnished figures which showed that in the past year despite restrictions on time and leisure, Ontario sold $400,000 worth of fishing licenses and $115,000 worth of hunting licenses to non-residents. These fees were but a bagatelle in comparison with what the sportsmen who purchased them actually spent during their stay. With the name of Canada standing higher abroad than ever in our history, the lure of this country's natural attractions is becoming more and more widely known on this continent.

A great deal will depend on the enterprise and honesty of hotelkeepers and all the minor individuals who in days gone by reaped a harvest from tourists. Under war conditions, accommodations must inevitably have deteriorated. Practical postwar planning by individuals must seek to restore them. Col. Drew told his listeners of the practical part they can play in restoring a vast source of income to the province.

The Late E. C. Buchanan

FOR many years, during the editorship of Mr. Hector Charlesworth, the name of E. C. Buchanan was familiar to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT as the signature of an extremely well informed and impartial commentary on national affairs which appeared weekly in this journal. When Mr. Charlesworth left to head the Broadcasting Commission Mr. Buchanan became head of the publicity organization of that body and withdrew from active journalism. The life of the Commission was not, however, very lengthy, and when it was dissolved by the new Liberal Government Mr. Buchanan returned to his former occupation and commenced the publication of *Buchanan's Bulletin*, devoted mainly to telling business men what they might expect to have to endure at the hands of governments.

Not long after this there began to appear in SATURDAY NIGHT an Ottawa Letter signed G. C. Whittaker, which some of his old friends must have suspected from its style and ideas to be the work of Mr. Buchanan, and there is no object now in concealing the fact that it was. Indeed there was never any object in doing so, except that it was in an entirely different field from *Buchanan's Bulletin*, and its author did not want the two things confused in the public mind.

A writer of singular political discernment and great fairness of judgment, Mr. Buchanan fitted extremely well into the SATURDAY NIGHT picture, and his untimely death last week causes us a great sense of both personal and journalistic loss.

The Passing Show

IN THE Quebec Legislature, 21 out of the 48 Union Nationale members have been given Cabinet jobs. The soup in which the former Godbout government was alleged to have plunged the province appears now to have turned to gravy.

•

On the frozen front of Belgium, writes a war correspondent, pin-up girls are known as "fox-hole heaters." This may explain the somewhat indiscreet calendar sent to us recently by our fuel merchant instead of the coal we had expected.

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The managing director of a leading cosmetic company declares that preparations are under way to make the post-war girl more beautiful. This promises an improvement over some of the preparations now in use.

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"Among the unsung heroes of this war," reads an editorial in a national weekly, "must be included the waiters in our railway dining-cars." At the tables or in the queues?

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It is feared that if the pace of the Russian advance is kept up, Moscow will run out of salvoes.

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An R.C.A.F. officer claims that while in Holland he slept in a bed once occupied by Hitler and Goering. He must have been itching to get at them ever since.

•

Franco pleads for a place at the Peace Conference on the grounds of his "serene understanding of what is just." He lost a face a long time ago but appears to have since acquired the devil's own cheek.

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"The new League of Nations must have teeth in it" says a radio commentator. It is to be hoped that they do something more than chatter.

•

An announcement from Ottawa indicates that the elastic girdle is on the way back. The overhead comment from our stenographer on this item was: "I hope they make it snappy!"

•

Heroine

Shelved in the recreation-room
  Are trains and tools and many a toy
  That once were prized by a little boy
  Now fled afar in soldierly joy
To sweep the foe with his flying broom.

When he brought his riddled 'plane to ground,
  And how he did it nobody knew,
  The seven gentlemen of the crew
  Alive, but with blood on their air-force blue
Were taken captive as they were found.

While the pilot paces behind the wire
  His mother, far too proud to be sad,
  Has called to a little neighbor-lad
  And turned him loose with the toys she had
Assembled once for her heart's desire.

As the lad pores over a picture-book
  Or shouts at the old electric train,
  The lady smiles (to conceal her pain)
  And says, "I am really young again,
For he looks as Barnaby used to look."

J. E. M.

•

The Nipponese are now eating a new food made out of decayed wood. This may be the explanation for the report of public demonstrations against the Japanese Diet.

•

$7,000,000,000 was spent in the United States last year on alcoholic liquors, or $54 per capita —an all-time high. This consumption is said to have had a staggering effect on a large public.

•

A Washington report states that the annual diaper production in the U.S. is now only 41 per head of the infant population. Something seems to have slipped up in this story.

•

Ration Note

One of the things I love to eat
Is the poison that is another man's meat.

STUART HEMSLEY

•

Elmer Lach, Canadiens centre ice star, now leads the National Hockey League in assists. He must feel that things have come to a pretty pass.

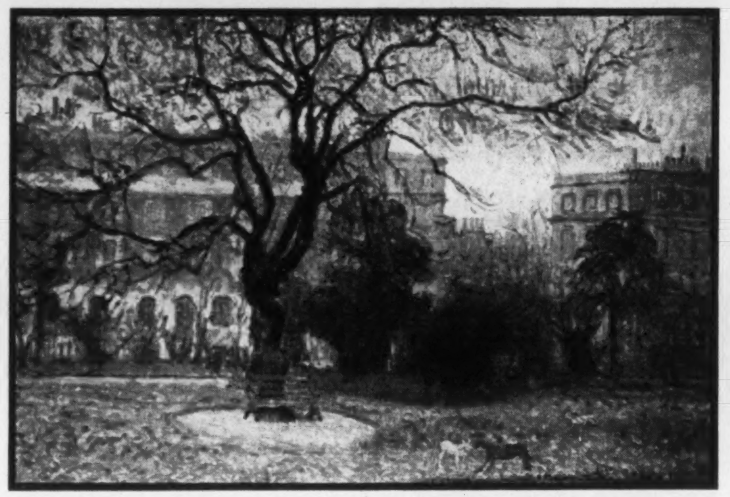
•

Mr. Ilsley has announced government plans for jobs after the war, and Mr. Bracken and Mr. Coldwell plan that Mr. Ilsley will be looking for one of them.

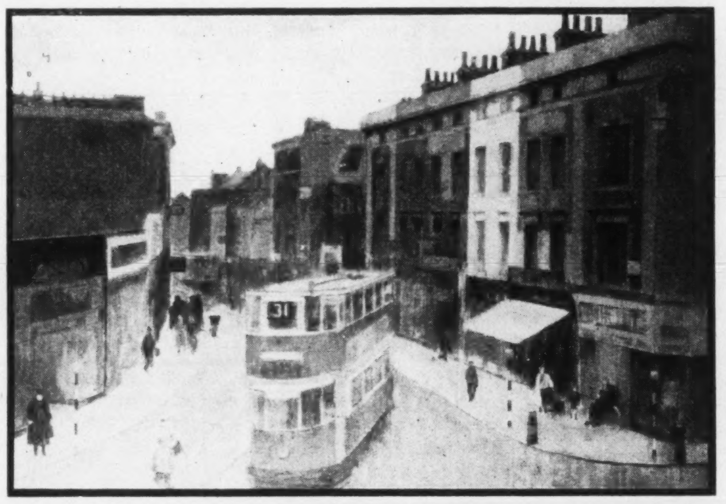
•

Mr. Stettinius doesn't like U.S.-British differences to be discussed out loud. There is always resign language.

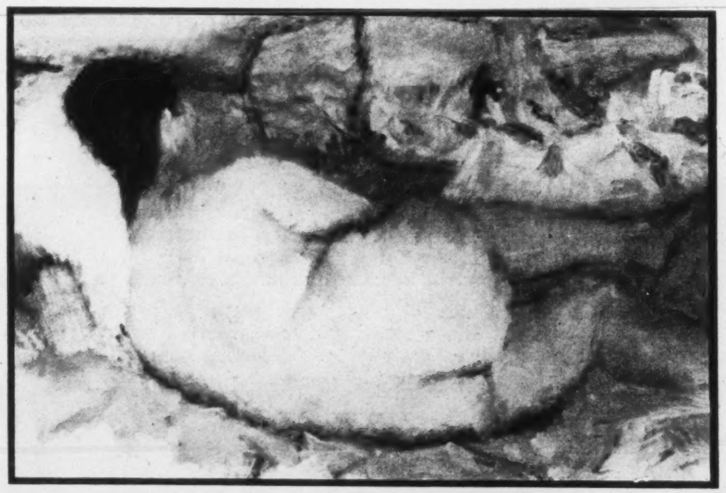
Modern British Paintings Cover a Wide Range



"Mornington Crescent", by Spencer Gore



"Mare Street, Hackney", by Lawrence Gowing



"Nude", by Claud Rogers

By Thelma Craig

" 'TREE BY A LANE'! It looks like a pussy cat emerging from a cocoon," the tall Englishman with the monocle observed somewhat scornfully. He was obviously a man of years who preferred the sober, carefully designed paintings of the traditionalists to the often riotously imaginative works of the inventionists, both of which are included in the exhibition of contemporary British art currently touring this country.

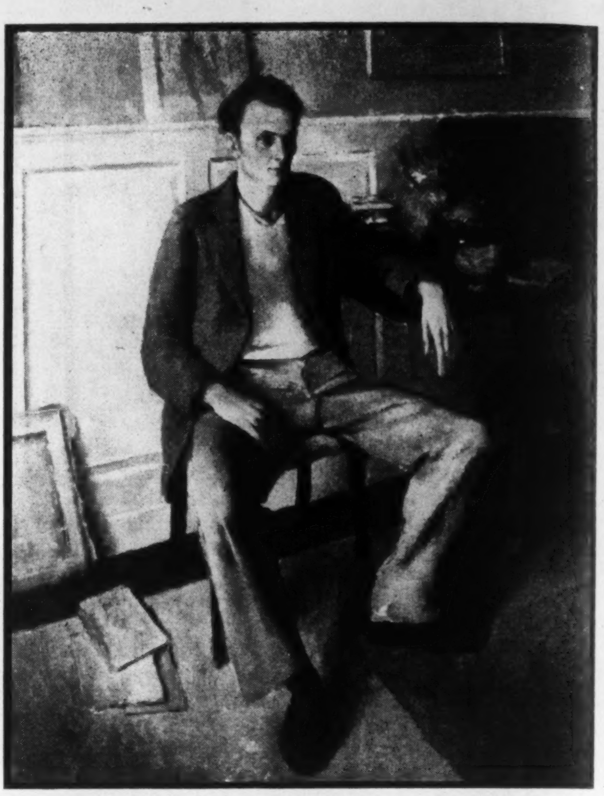
"Tree by a Lane" is one of three Graham Sutherland paintings in the show which recently made its Canadian debut at the National Gallery in Ottawa and is going on to London, Windsor, Montreal and various other centres. You may not understand Sutherland's intention but you won't forget his vibrancy of color and his symmetry of design. The fact is, there are quite a few poetic inventions in the exhibition which have about as much significance for the untutored as a child's patches-of-paint daubs. Yet somehow they have an impressiveness and bestir your imagination.

Altogether there are some sixty paintings which the British Council has collected and sent to America—a significant fact in itself. They cover a wide range of subject matter, are rich in variety and represent pretty much of a cross-section of British painting. Said our English artist friend: "We grant the show is interesting but the BEST works of most of the contemporary English artists are not included". Agreed. Augustus John, for instance, is represented by three small though distinguished pieces: "Mother and Child"; "The Artist's Wife and Niece by the Sea", tenderly expressive in color and composition; and the pensive "Serving Maid".

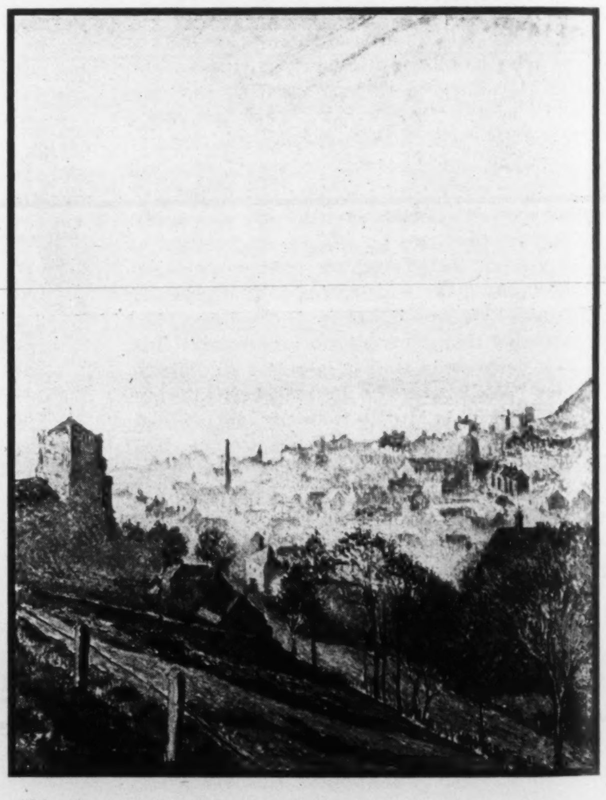
Actually what strikes one most about the show is the use of color. Sometimes it is subtle, sometimes daringly dramatic, but throughout the artists generally have demonstrated a fine sensitivity to hues, tones and textures. Take the landscape works. Spencer Gore's "Mornington Crescent" has a strange softness of purples and greens that is very moving. "Hastings: Mist, Snow and Smoke", in pastels, by Lucien Pissarro, is simply exquisite in its refinement. In Gowing's "Mare Street, Hackney", there is the very feel of the fog of London, while in "The Road to Bazincourt" by Kenneth Rowntree, the gaiety of greens suggests a bright, clear day in spring.

Three nudes and several portraits are included in the British Council's collection. Claude Rogers' "Nude", tender and delicate, is one of the best paintings in the show. But one by Backwater is definitely indecent. A haunting portrait of the poet, Stephen Spender, is the work of Robert Buhler. Henry Lamb's "Portrait of a Painter" is striking but the flesh tones and vacuous face are unpleasant. A real contribution to the exhibition in Ottawa was made by the Art Gallery of Toronto which loaned a group of paintings by British artists including the famous "Marquesa Casati".

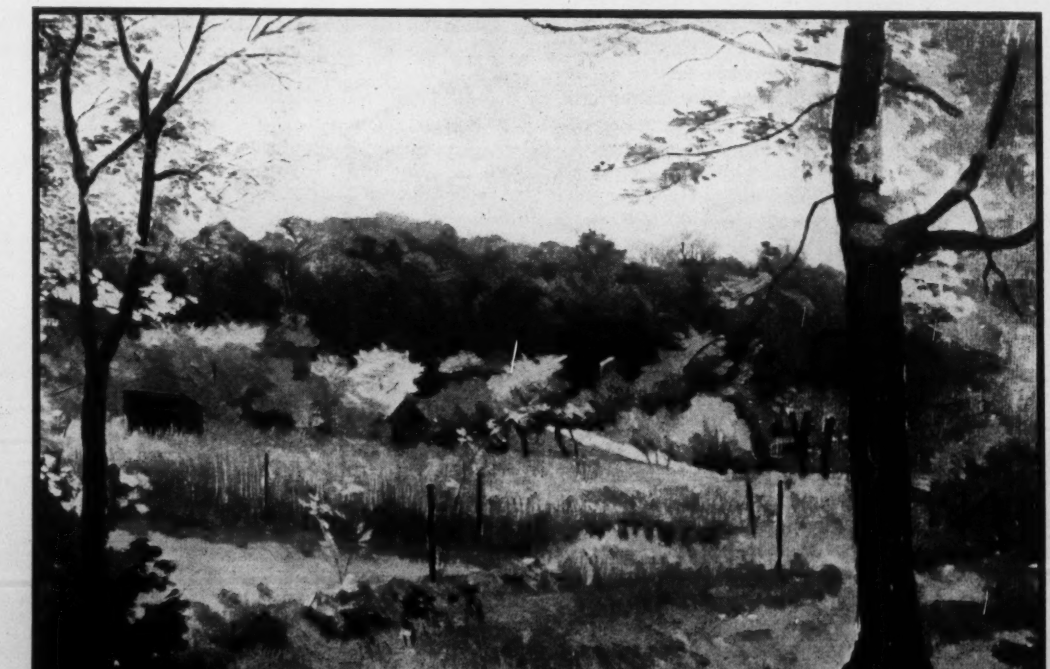
Genuine additions to the show at the National Gallery were the contemporary British lithographs and the fine photographs of "Great Britain and Her People", the latter assembled by the Gallery itself. These, it is understood, will be shown in some but not all Canadian centres to which the British Council's collection goes. The photographic exhibition is one that should go into every school and library. The 170 perfection photographs take you to the great cathedrals, through the lovely countryside, on to visit the people at work and at play, in wartime and in peacetime in the British Isles. They give you a little better understanding of the greatness and glory of Britain and her people.



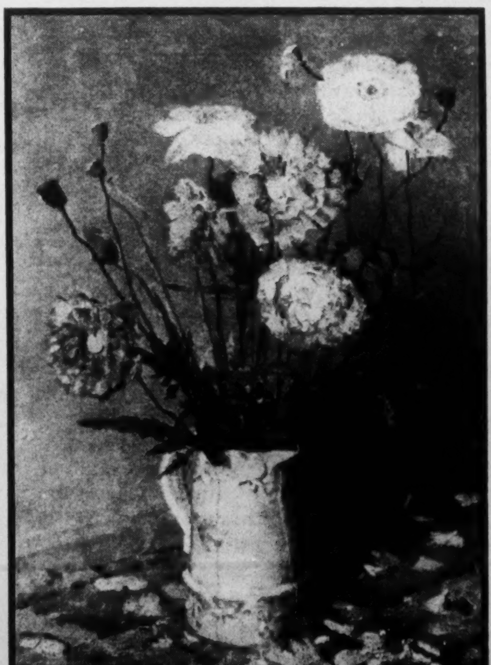
"Portrait of Stephen Spender", by Robert Buhler



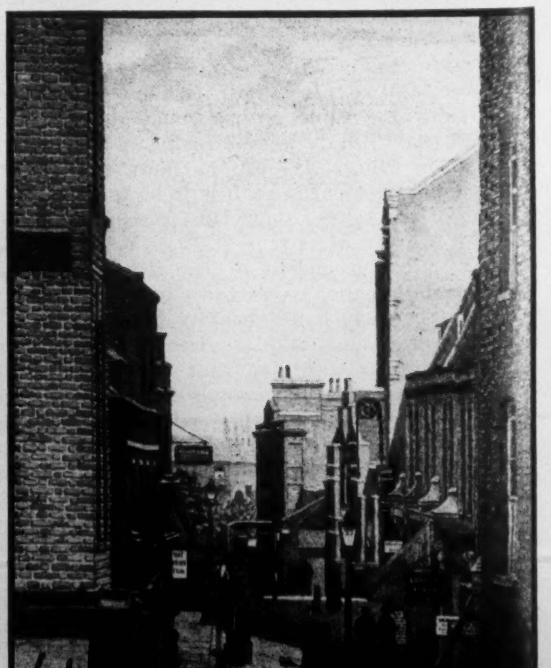
"Hastings: Mist, Snow and Smoke", by Lucien Pissarro



"The Road to Bazincourt", by Kenneth Rowntree



"Falling Poppies", by Allan Gwynne-Jones



"Flask Walk", by Charles Ginner

Government-Run Business Means Sky-High Costs

By R. E. SMYTHIES

What will the future be like if government enters extensively into business? The writer, who as an R.C.N.V.R. officer has had experience with government business methods, says it will be marked by inefficiency and extravagance.

To get his phone shifted took him six weeks. To get a job done which should have taken three months took fifteen months.

The test of government ownership, he says, should rest with cooperatives. If they can stand on their own feet, without aid from government, there would seem little need for further extension of government ownership. If they can't it would indicate that they are less sufficient than private enterprise and there is no reason to suppose that Government operation would be more efficient.

Mr. Smythies formerly was president and general manager of a prominent Canadian manufacturing business.

BETWEEN wars I am a civilian, a professional engineer and business man. In World War I, I served overseas in the R.N.V.R. with some hundreds of other young men from Canada.

In World War II, being definitely middle-aged, I have served ashore as an Engineer Officer R.C.N.V.R., on whatever technical work I was assigned to do. Apart from being in uniform and more respectful to brass hats than a civilian is expected to be to his seniors, I might almost have been a temporary member of the Civil Service.

In any case, for nearly five years I have had first-hand experience of how some departments of the Canadian Navy and Civil Service are operated. In the course of my professional and business career, I was connected for some twenty-three years with an industrial concern that is, I believe, one of the most efficiently-operated commercial organizations in the world. The contrast in efficiency between any reasonably well-run business and the government services is indeed startling, and the more so because as a people we set great store by efficiency, and pride ourselves on being businesslike in our undertakings.

In view of the current trend towards the extension of government control over all our activities, the question of the relative efficiency or inefficiency of government operations assumes great importance.

No Modern Methods

When I "joined up" on September 7, 1939, and was assigned to the engineering staff at the Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C., I found that some of the departments there were staffed by Naval personnel and some by the Civil Service. One of my first impressions was that the buildings, equipment and methods of carrying on the various activities were out of date and very inefficient by comparison with modern industrial practice. For instance, there was no system of intercommunication between offices, and no telephone switchboard. If one wanted to talk to someone in another office or building, it was necessary to dial his number through central. There was a complete lack of materials-handling equipment of any kind, which meant that the large quantities of naval stores and gear of all kinds had to be man-handled from building to building, and to and from the jetties. These are merely samples that are typical of the general atmosphere of the place, at the outbreak of war.

It was not long before I realized that no one except myself seemed concerned as to whether methods were efficient or not, and that as the mere holder of a temporary commission in the R.C.N.V.R., my views were supremely unimportant and I was not expected to have ideas.

So far as I could see, the term "overhead expense" was unknown to most government officials. They would call a job well done if it was completed without accident or obvious trouble.

The fact that it might be done with one quarter of the men, or at a fraction of the cost, meant nothing to them. In fact it really seemed as if general opinion was in favor of continuing to do any job by the method that employed the largest number of men.

These conditions did not begin to change till the war had been going on for two or three years and the pinch of manpower shortage began to be felt.

Another point of contrast with commercial business methods is in the system by which control is tightly centralized in Ottawa.

Without arguing here as to the merits of centralized versus de-centralized control, it seems obvious that the smooth working of centralized control depends absolutely on the staff-work at the Ottawa headquarters being first-class. When the smallest details have to be referred to Ottawa for decision, and replies are not received for several weeks or months, or not at all, the people who are actually supposed to be doing the job cannot be expected to worry much if work that might be done in three weeks takes three months, or even a year and three months. And so far as I could see, they don't worry.

Six Weeks for Phone

Once in 1942 it was desired to move my office to another room in the same building, but the telephone instrument could not be moved without written approval from Ottawa. This came through in the relatively short time of six weeks, after which it took a man from the telephone company about twenty minutes to do the job.

No new material of any sort was needed, so no question of priorities was involved.

On another occasion a minor project costing about $2000. for my Department, actually took about fifteen months to complete, whereas under normal conditions and without red tape, it could have been done easily in three weeks, or allowing for war conditions, say three months at the outside. Materials involved were common lumber, plumbing and electric wiring, and there was certainly no shortage of these in Vancouver at the time. I was informed by an official of the Works and Buildings Department that a project like this had to be passed upon, or "approved" by 35 different people in a number of departments, most of them in Ottawa, and most of them knowing nothing whatever about the matter, so that they really had to take our word for it that the work was necessary, and there was no cheaper alternative.

Big Projects Just as Bad

I know that after our original request was received there, a loss of six weeks occurred because the people in the Naval Secretariat did not know what to do with it, and apparently were not very bright or energetic at finding out. Later on again, someone in Ottawa lost the documents and it was necessary to send to Vancouver for duplicates in order to start the whole routine over again, after a further serious loss of time,

Examples like this could be listed indefinitely.

Major projects involving millions of dollars were subject to similar interminable delays. Those responsible were wont to generalize vaguely about shortage of manpower, material priorities, etc., but never to admit that any part of the trouble was due to the extremely low efficiency of the unnecessarily elaborate and cumbersome routine set up for handling such matters. It is an elementary rule of organization that when too many people are involved, or a system is too elaborate, it is difficult or impossible to fix responsibility on individuals. Sometimes it seemed as if the over-elaborate routines for handling this government business might have been designed for the express purpose of making it impossible to fix responsibility.

It was useless to point out that the overhead expense fairly chargeable to such projects is enormously increased by long delays, and that it is in fact roughly proportional to the time taken to complete the job. There may be someone, somewhere in the government services who understands overhead expense, but I did not meet him. To most of them the term is merely a figure of speech and the multiplication of work is an end in itself, regardless of whether it is useful or parasitic.

Kills Initiative

At least that is what their mental attitude amounts to, in plain terms, and it is of course based on the assumption that the taxpayer has a bottomless pocket. The cost of maintaining the thirty-five people who have to "approve" the job, with their expenses, assistants, stenographers, etc., is enormous, and most of it not merely unnecessary but harmful when the urgent need is to get along with the war.

There is no doubt that the system of centralized control has the effect of killing initiative in those who are subject to it for the greater part of their lives. This was very noticeable both in members of the Permanent Armed Forces and the Civil Service. Add to this the carefully cultivated habit of never admitting a mistake, even if it means perpetuating the error, and you have something that is very tough on the taxpayer and not calculated to win wars expeditiously.

This is probably a natural result of our political system, under which the parties in opposition spend much time and energy in trying to pin responsibility for errors on the government, which in time gets to feel that dodging such responsibility is one of its prime functions, and perhaps even more important than doing a good job of government, or even maybe, synonymous with it.

All Hire No Fire

The business of taking tens of thousands of men and women into the armed forces and the civil service has been an enormous undertaking, and mistakes and misfits are inevitable. But why perpetuate them? The only possible way to build an efficient organization is to steadily sort out misfits and shuffle the square pegs into square holes. Misfits are not only of little use in themselves but get underfoot and retard the efforts of the efficient ones, whereas if directed to some work for which they are more suited, they would really help with the manpower shortage.

At times it has seemed as if there must be at least an unwritten rule, or an old custom, against discharging anyone from the government service for any reason except definite misdemeanor. After two or three years of wholesale and indiscriminate hiring, and practically no firing, the result has been a large and unwieldy organization of very low overall efficiency.

There can be no doubt that one of the greatest obstacles to real efficiency in any organization is a too strict adherence to the system of promotion by seniority, especially in the higher ranks.

In the final analysis, no organization will be better than the men at the top, who set the tone and the standards for the personnel under them.

In the world of competitive business it is customary for the best men to come to the top by a process of natural selection. Any concern that tried to operate on a basis of promotion by seniority would find itself outpaced by its competitors before long, as would any concern in which poor judgment was displayed in selecting men to head the various departments.

We Have to Compete

This fundamental fact seems to offer one grave objection to a general extension of government control over the business and industry of the nation, if only because as a nation we must compete in the markets of the world for export business.

In my experience the most successful concerns have been those that make a policy of offering the greatest incentive to all personnel to apply their brains, initiative and best efforts to their work. The difference in the whole spirit and atmosphere in such an organization as compared with the government services, is as startling as it is difficult to explain to those who have more bias than actual experience.

The authors of the C.C.F. book, "Make this your Canada", seem to glide over the problem, at least to their own satisfaction, by tarring nearly all business with a very black brush labelled "Monopoly". Just how the term can be justly applied to any business subject to the free play of competition is hard to see, and the great majority of business concerns certainly do have competition in greater or less degree, generally greater.

Even the near-monopoly in the production of nickel enjoyed by Canada for some years only holds good until sizable ore deposits are developed in other countries, or competing materials and processes are developed in volume. The ability of our present enemies to produce munitions of war in such large quantities seems to indicate that our possession of large deposits of nickel ore does not give us a genuine monopoly of anything very vital.

Competition Defeats

I believe it is also a fact that the ore contains considerably more copper than nickel, and copper is so widely distributed throughout the world that it is normally one of the most competitive of commodities. Judging by my recent experience of government operations, if the nickel mines were taken over by the Government tomorrow, I would expect in the near future to see efficiency of operation go down, costs of production go up, and nickel rapidly lose its present favorable competitive relationship with alternative materials and processes.

In the case of a genuine monopoly, either government or private, what yardstick can be used to measure the relative efficiency or otherwise of its operations?

A progressive business concern is run on the basic idea that there is no such thing as finality, but always a more efficient method just around the corner. Competition enforces this.

The most progressive concerns I know work on the assumption that any method or process that has not been changed for three or four years, is to be regarded with suspicion, because in that time they should have been able to find one more efficient. This is the very antithesis of government methods and is only possible under a system that encourages initiative and resourcefulness, instead of killing them. The concerns I have in mind as being "most progressive" are those that over a term of years steadily reduce their costs and selling prices while giving both labor and shareholders a fair deal, and utilizing a reasonable part of the profits to expand their business as wider markets warrant.

Concerns of this type do exist, even if the authors of "Make This Your Canada" do not admit it, in their zeal to make a case against alleged monopoly. In fact in my experience they are much more numerous than real monopolies. Actually of course there is nothing like competition to make for efficient operation of the different concerns in a particular line of business, and nothing like incentive to encourage keenness among the personnel of each organization. Eliminate competition and incentive, and what have you? Judging by my experience, and putting it very mildly, nothing to boast about.

HOPSCOTCH INN
JUNIOR CLUB

Each day, long before its doors are due to open, needy children of St. Pancras, London, eagerly wait outside the Hopscotch Inn, a junior club operated by The Save the Children Fund to teach children in bombed areas to use their leisure time constructively. This one of many such clubs is sponsored through the Canadian Committee by the Loblaw Employees' "Aid to Britain" Club.

If the C.C.F. became the majority party tomorrow, would they be able to change so drastically the whole spirit and atmosphere of government-controlled operations in Canada? I see no reason to think so. And what would they do with the existing government services? It would be a terrific undertaking to get them straightened out and on anything like a modern, business-like basis. One suspects that the very cocksureness of the C.C.F. as to their ability to carry out their ideas may be due to lack of experience of government and of business.

Cooperation the Test

It seems likely that before the C.C.F. attains power, extension of the Cooperative movement may put the matter to the test. If Cooperatives can stand on their own feet in Canada, without aid from the government in subsidies or tax-exemption, there would seem to be little need for further extension of outright government ownership of business and industrial concerns. If they cannot carry on without government aid, it would indicate that they are less efficient than private enterprise, and there is certainly no reason to suppose that operation by the government would be more efficient.

Experience in England and elsewhere proves that a well-run Cooperative can hold its own in competition with private enterprise, but it does not put its privately-owned competitors out of business, as it would if it were markedly more efficient.

Does anyone really believe that if the production and distribution of bread, milk and coal were taken over by the government tomorrow, the retail prices would be reduced? Certainly not by the sort of government operation I have seen at first hand.

The only possible saving would be in elimination of overlapping in distribution, and that would be more than offset by decreased efficiency everywhere else. In any case these commodities could be produced and sold by Cooperatives whenever there seemed to be any advantage to be gained thereby.

Surely it is better for any people to be encouraged to stand on their own feet and help themselves by Cooperatives, than to be trained to lean on a paternalistic government for help, at the inevitable sacrifice of liberty that is entailed, not to mention the sapping of moral fibre and the sterling virtues of initiative and self-reliance.

Canada May Turn World To Multi-Lateral Trading

By J. M. MACDONNELL

In our last issue Mr. Macdonnell — a former president of the National Trust Company and now a national figure in the Progressive Conservative party — discussed the cleavage of opinion in Britain between the advocates of multi-lateral and of bi-lateral trading.

In this article he makes out a strong case for Canada to intervene in this struggle, on the side of the multi-lateral advocates; to offer Britain a long-term credit to aid her to recover her position as a multi-lateral trader; and at the same time seek to reconcile the views of Britain and the United States.

THERE are in Britain, the country whose decision may be the decisive one, two views as to postwar trade. If the broad view prevails and the allies, notably the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States, are ready to co-operate fully towards an expanding world, we in Canada may hope that our rich resources, our skills, our vigorous population will give us success beyond our fairest dreams. On the other hand, if the second view prevails and we find ourselves in a world of quotas, trading blocs, we will find our economy throttled down in a manner one doesn't like to contemplate. Indeed we may well be forced to undertake a drastic revision of our whole economy.

So what! Well, I think we should do something about it. We are faced with a situation of great national importance and we should be aroused to the urgency of it. Public opinion should be alive and alert—should follow closely the action of our government and should stimulate and support it.

Let us take stock of our position. We are not without influence. In 1940 our geography if not ourselves saved the Empire. To go no further—without the supplies of all kinds, Canadian and American, sent from Halifax, Britain could not have carried on. Moreover our already being in the war was of great assistance to Roosevelt in leading the uninformed and doubtful Americans to send supplies and in particular to furnish destroyers. Even if they could have let Britain down they could not let us down.

Again it is clear from the Bretton Woods conference and other international conferences that we occupy a position out of all proportion to our size. Let us remember this now and believe that we can, if we now summon up sufficient energy, imagination and courage, play a part in the post-war world equal in importance to that we played in 1940—only this time it will depend not on our geography but on ourselves.

Our part quite plainly and simply is to reconcile the views of the United States and the United Kingdom. While we cannot claim to be disinterested we can at least feel sure that our interest is the interest of both the parties we are trying to bring together. And let us remember we speak the language of each better than the other does.

And what do we say? Well, first we point out that we are in effect pleading the cause of all beneficiaries of the Atlantic Charter, including those hundreds of millions in Europe and Asia who will certainly not be freed from fear and want if Britain and the United States go their separate ways at the end of the war and abandon all attempts to create multi-lateral trade.

Next we will point out that trade stabilized at the lower level which will be the result of the bilateral arrangements of a bloc system will result in a total volume inadequate for the foreign trade requirements of the United States (which will be fully conscious of the need of foreign trade after the war) and the British Commonwealth, and therefore will result in a ruthless competition accompanied by a rancour and bitterness of which we have already had a most unpalatable foretaste at the very prospect of it. Incidentally this bloc trading will be virtually barter, reminiscent of "Indians trading their maize for tobacco with or without the aid of wampum".

U.S. Knows Need of Trade

Next we would answer the legitimate British fear that in a multilateral trading world she will be greatly exposed to "boom and bust" fluctuations in the United States, and the equally natural British desire for evidence of a real intention in the United States to play the international game in postwar trade. We would say: "We know you feel that if the United States takes part in the attempt to stabilize trade at the high level and later has a change of heart, she, with her vast resources, may retire without irreparable loss, while you could not. But consider the situation. Americans for the first time realize an urgent need of foreign trade. This war has come home to them as the last war never did. This time they have had heavy casualties and they earnestly desire peace as they never did before and know that without real international trade there is little or no hope of maintaining it. How profoundly these considerations are affecting U.S. opinion is shown by the fact that the President feels strong enough to ask for a repeal of the Johnson Act, one of the symbols of isolationism, which forbade lending to foreign countries who had defaulted on debts to the United States."

But if, as may be, our arguments are not wholly conclusive and the United Kingdom still feels there are "many and great dangers" we would say: "The dangers *are* there. What you fear *may* happen. If it does the results *will* be serious though they may be mitigated by conditions and developments not now apparent. Notwithstanding this we urge you to take the risk, because if you don't take the risk you are faced not with a risk but with a *certainty*, a certainty of a keen aggressive competition backed by the full resources of the United States (now avid for foreign trade) for a body of trade vastly smaller than if the broader trade aim were attained. Is it to be supposed, for example, that the United States would tamely submit to exclusion from a sterling bloc covering such a large trading area as the British crown colonies, the Dominions other than Canada and most of the nations of western Europe? The answer is of course that Uncle Sam would fight for it with all the means at his disposal."

Common Good

There is only one protection against this—that the great democracies should continue to work together for their common good in peace as well as in war and should aim to stabilize trade at a high multi-lateral level, not a low bi-lateral level.

Finally we would come to our own position, pointing out that under a system which includes a sterling bloc we would indeed, in the words of the *Economist*, be "necessarily separate". Again we would address ourselves to the British: "We have always lived by doing business with the United States and the United Kingdom. Are we now to be largely excluded from doing business with the United Kingdom, which, if the head of a sterling bloc, would inevitably trade in the main with the other members of it? If so, will that not force us, however little we desire it, to enter the orbit of the United States? Are the other members of the Commonwealth prepared for that contingency, with all it means both in peace and war?"

I cannot believe for a moment that Britain and the other dominions will adopt such a course if they realize

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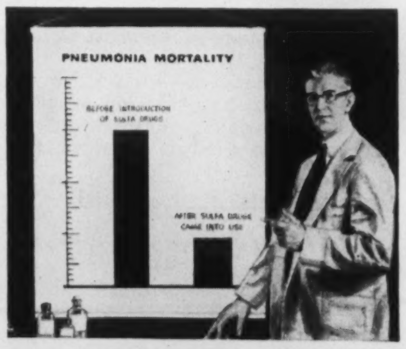
SN-F

What's this new word "Chĕm'ō thĕr'a py?"

Medical science is full of strange and unusual words.

One of the most exciting is "chemotherapy." As it may mean a lot to you—you might like to know more about it.

1. Many of our badly wounded soldiers, sailors, and airmen owe their lives to new drugs . . . sulfa and penicillin . . . which have had spectacular success against perils like gangrene, terrible burns, and blood poisoning. Chemotherapy—which takes advantage of the effects of chemical action upon body tissues and invading bacteria—is ages old in theory. But its modern, most effective practice began soon after 1900 with the discovery of salvarsan.


PNEUMONIA MORTALITY
BEFORE INTRODUCTION OF SULFA DRUGS
AFTER SULFA DRUGS CAME INTO USE

2. For the 20 years after that, research brought no striking discoveries. Then a strange chain of events revealed that a patented dye possessed a life-saving element.

And so, the sulfonamide drugs were made available to the world. In the less than ten years they have been in common use, they have saved countless lives. Some forms of meningitis, streptococcic infections, and other dread diseases including the common forms of pneumonia, have met a powerful adversary.

3. You know the dramatic story of the next discovery, penicillin. Although not strictly a chemical, it attacks some of the same germs as the sulfa drugs—and others against which these drugs have little or no success. But the search for other "specific" chemicals is far from over. Medical scientists constantly seek to improve existing ones and find new germ-fighting elements. There must be long and careful experiments for each discovery, for sometimes the "germ-poison" is poisonous to the human body, too.

4. But chemotherapy is no cure-all. Because it does so much to reduce the deadliness of some of our worst diseases, some people may expect it to perform miracles. It must always be remembered that these chemicals should not be used without sound medical advice, otherwise there may be detrimental results. But chemotherapy, rightly used, is a tremendous gift of medical science to our civilization.

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the likely consequences in time—but time is of the essence.

But we must offer something more than arguments. Co-operation in wartime has involved prodigious efforts and considerable sacrifices. Solving the post-war problems of devastated areas, dislocated economies and starving populations will demand efforts and sacrifices only less great.

Must Give Credit

What is Canada's part in this? We are one of the "surplus" countries like the United States and like other parts of the Commonwealth and Empire. During the wartime, to aid the general cause, we have sent large amounts of material, mainly to the United Kingdom. Part of this has been paid for but to a considerable extent it has been a gift on our part. In other words it was paid for by our taxes and borrowings. Can we afford to continue this course of action when the war is over?

It is very clear that Britain will still need materials, but she will not for the moment be able to pay for them in full. She will only be able to pay for an amount equal to what she sells us—in other words the relationship will be one of barter.

If bi-lateral trading is the rule after the war, Britain's incapacity to buy more from us than she sells will continue. On the other hand if she can get on her feet and take her old place in the world of multi-lateral trading, then she will, as in the past, be able to buy from us not merely on the basis of what she sells us, but on the basis of all her sales and purchases throughout the world.

How shall we tide over this intervening period? There is only one way. We must say to Britain something like this: "We will contribute such and such an amount to your re-establishment, which on a true view of the situation is our re-establishment too. We will do this on a reasonably long term basis and indeed it will be in effect a long term credit. We wish to make it clear that this is not a hand-out any more than what we now contribute is a hand-out."

Why should we not do this? Why should we not be ready to make expenditures for our salvation in peacetime as well as in wartime. We have seen that bi-lateral trading in a world of blocs offers us the bleakest of prospects. We know it will not only keep down the income of the United Kingdom and other countries in the sterling area—so large a part of the world we wish to trade with—but will force them to give preferences to the other members of the bloc. In other words, if this bi-lateral system prevails our exports will shrink, with resulting unemployment and distress. We have already noted that if this happens it would force on us a drastic reorganization of our economy.

Under these circumstances the question is not whether we can afford to make this contribution to the cause of larger trade. The question is whether we can afford not to.

Incidentally, if we are able to bring the true situation really home to the minds of the Canadian people and convince them that it is nothing but our own vital interests we are considering in making this offer to Britain, we might find that an astonishing thing had happened. We might find that a real basis of agreement on Empire relations had arisen among all Canadians—a common ground where Isolationists so-called and Imperialists so-called would find their differences had vanished in an urgent and overwhelming concern for their common welfare.

And what if we make this gesture on terms so constructive that Britain will be convinced not only of our concern but of our realization of the part we must ourselves play? Well, I for one cannot believe that she, and with her the other parts of the Empire, would fail to respond, particularly as we are arguing not for ourselves alone but for the whole cause of world freedom, peace and prosperity.

The issue is clearly joined. The scales are, at the moment, fairly equally poised. Let us throw in our weight boldly while there is time for it to count—perhaps decisively.

Aerial Police Forces Can't Do Job Alone

By OLIVER STEWART

Can aerial forces be effective in policing by themselves? Mr. Stewart says "no". They can only be part of a police force.

THE order which sent the Royal Air Force into action against Greek nationals, is worthy of special consideration by all who expect air power to police the world after the war.

Policing by air power is not so easy; for as now constituted air power is not well adapted to police duties. In fact the order was "hateful" (to use the word of the man who gave it) because aircraft are not yet capable of detaining and restraining. They can strike and destroy and they can perform the neutral service of carrying. They can do reconnaissance work, which is detective work; but they cannot make an arrest.

Unless they open fire or drop bombs, they mean nothing to the groups of people below except a noise. They cannot ask: "Now then, what's going on here?"

The claim was made some time before the war that a method of control without occupation had been evolved. It worked against recalcitrant tribes but only because there was a wide disparity between the weapons of those on the ground and the weapons of those in the air. Control without occupation is control by the threat of destruction.

When the opposing forces are both armed with good weapons and with full knowledge of the ways of aircraft, this threat ceases to be dominant. If aircraft were called upon to police the world, they could do it only if the world were almost unarmed and knew practically nothing about aircraft. In all other circumstances air power must work with land and sea power in a military continuum.

Ineffective

Fanciful pictures of flying police can readily be drawn. It may be that if there were an intensive civil aviation there would be the need for police interceptor aircraft, capable of an extreme rate of climb and of a speed of over 500 miles an hour—like the Messerschmitt 163. But if a malefactor were intercepted, the police pilot could do nothing about it except make signals or shoot the man down. No doubt the qualifications for some kinds of police work in the future will be a pilot's B licence and a navigator's licence 2nd Class; but boots and bowler hats and helmets will still be the basic ingredients.

Plans for making the world secure from the fear of war have been built upon the mistaken impression that air power can do police duties and that all that is wanted is an enormous air force kept at the disposal of some international (and peace-loving) body.

The short of it is that when aircraft are being called in to aid police work they must be fitted in with other machinery just as they must be fitted in for war. The theory that we could win the war by bombing alone has now been disproved. The theory that we could keep the peace by the same means is not likely to be any more durable.

On the other hand, when correctly dovetailed in with other things, aircraft should be able to help the police, national and international. And presumably it is accepted that as civilization progresses so police forces must be increased in size and efficiency. (Nobody stops to think out the implications.)

But it must always be borne in mind that to exercise power to the full extent aircraft must strike. They must strike with their full force, and not try to limit or to restrict their blows.

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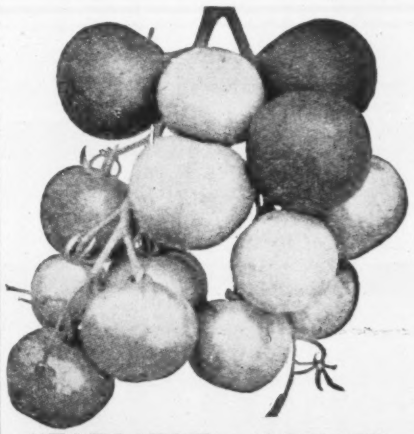

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Russia Wants to Buy! Do We Want to Sell?

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

There is potential trade for Canada with Russia after the war but there are two important things to be done before it is secured. One, the Russians must be "sold". Two, suitable credit must be made available.

The writer's suggestions are that a delegation of Canadian businessmen visit the Soviet, and that long term credits be made available either by the Government or by the chartered banks.

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Davies on business prospects with Russia. The first appeared in Saturday Night December 30.

THE problem of dealing with the Russians after the war presents a number of peculiarities. In essence they all come down to the fact that in selling to or buying from the Russians we deal with a state entity—a single buyer and a single salesman. In other words many of our traditional approaches in business must be re-evaluated and new ones designed. But this does not apply to everything.

Like any other customer, for example, the Russians are subject to the effects of that vague, good business composite known as good will. But with them good will contains not only elements of appreciation of quality, good credits, good treatment, but also elements of politics. They have good will towards a firm, an item, a country, if it helps them in their search of a firm position in the world, a position which they believe, I am convinced, can only come about on a basis of postwar peace and collaboration with the United States and Great Britain.

When Eric Johnston was in Moscow I had occasion to discuss the whole matter of Russian trade with our ambassador Mr. Wilgress. We agreed that Johnston was doing a good job for American business and I recall that I expressed regret that a similar junket had not been organized by Canadian businessmen. Johnston was getting in on the ground floor. And there isn't so much room on that floor that we don't have to put in our bid even at this early date.

Will Be Strong Competition

This much is true: we must face the fact that the Russian market will prove so lucrative that competition for it will be bitter indeed, and accompanied by many a political *démarche.* Unfortunately everything or nearly everything we can sell the Russians can also be sold by the Americans. This means that we have to use all of our business acumen to compete with the Americans. And this will prove difficult in the extreme, but not impossible.

We have won some good will already as I indicated in my first article on this subject. More important is that the Russians feel a close kinship to Canada owing to our share of the Arctic world; owing to the fact that our people are multinational as are theirs; owing to the fact that to reach America they must fly over Canada and to reach Asia we must fly over Soviet territory. The Russians are not beyond appreciating the meaning of the fact that we are neither involved nor likely to become involved in Near and Middle Eastern or Eastern European politics. They like and admire our fighting men. They think that we have done as much as anyone to achieve victory and they know how to gauge the meaning of our losses in fighting on the Western Front.

I recall the glittering "breakfast" given our Ambassador by the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar Mikoyan. At that sumptuous meal of some 28 dishes, served from 2.30 p.m. to seven p.m., on gold plate and by a large staff of flunkeys, I sat next to Mr. V. I. Vyshinsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, then just returned from Italy. "I drink to the Canadian soldiers," Vyshinsky said raising his glass, "To the Canadian soldiers who are some of the finest fighting men in the world." Great praise indeed coming from a Russian.

So we have our foot in the ground floor door in Russian business. We must go through the door now. A business delegation from Canada, carefully chosen, consisting of top notch businessmen, known for their integrity and understanding of Canadian problems could do a world of good. Let these men go to Russia, talk to Russian businessmen, tell about the quality of our products, meet face to face men who will be buying our products. That's what businessmen do here. Why not try it on an international scale. And please, let's not have any politics in the selection of the personnel.

I am more than sure that such a delegation will receive a royal—tovanisch—welcome. And as your correspondent I look forward to the opportunity of accompanying this delegation on a tour of Russia's plants. I hope it will be soon.

What Will We Buy?

Russian trade, however, can not be one way. If we wish to sell, we must buy. This is a more difficult problem. What can we buy from the Russians and how much?

First, there's oil. Now it is clear that our oil interests will object to shifting our purchases from Venezuela and Colombia to Russia. But we must redistribute all of our business and we shall have to operate our purchasing policy as carefully as we can to make certain that it falls in with our sales policy, because it is sales that give added work to all of Canada.

Then there's coal—anthracite. The Russians can sell us thousands of tons of this and we shall probably have to parcel out our purchases to let Wales, the Americans and the Russians share our custom.

Then there's manganese. If we hope to sell Russians steel and steel products, we must be prepared to take manganese which goes into these products. Along with manganese there are tungsten and other rarer metals.

Cotton isn't to be forgotten. We get most of our cotton from the United States. But Russia might take some of our manufactured garments if we take some of their cotton. This ought to be kept in mind.

Then there are phosphates for fertilizers. We can use some of this.

Of Russia's other raw materials we can use some furs, a quantity of rugs and carpets and a good deal of their liquors—cognac, brandy, champagne, dry wines. Some of these are of very high quality indeed. In them there's a good deal of money to be made, by the way.

With the improved quality of Russian films we might be able to take some of these too, to make up quite a bit of money which they then can spend with us on goods they need and we *need* to make.

Tourists

One other type of sale remains, which before the war was quite negligible. We can send them, "sell" them tourists. And these tourist Canadian dollars can then come back to Canada to buy our products and keep us busy. No one better than Canadians knows the value of the tourist dollar. Look what the American tourists have done for us.

And then of course, we can buy Russian gold which we can then "sell" to America and Britain who so love to store it in underground vaults.

All these things and many others we can buy and sell. But first we must eliminate our competition and secure our market. And this, in addition to good will, means solving the problem of credits.

Owing to the ruthless destruction imposed by the Germans the Russians face the staggering task of rebuilding their country. They face it with optimism which doesn't make it any the lighter. The total damage done to Russia must run into the tens of billions of dollars. Germany must pay and the Russians will see to it that Germany does pay for a goodly share of this. Germany will not, can't ever, pay for all the damage she has done.

The Russians will have to share their available funds and exports among many suppliers of products and goods they need. She hasn't cash enough for all. She will fight for favorable credits. No favorable credits will certainly mean no business.

What does this mean?

It probably means credits established either by private banks or governments to run for 15 to 30 years. These credits will have to be financed at very low rates, possibly even below interest rates paid on government bonds. This may mean (it need not necessarily) that the governments of countries interested in business with Russia will be forced to modestly subsidize trade with Russia for some time to come.

In our case it will probably mean that the Government will be constrained to establish a revolving fund of one hundred to two hundred million dollars which can be drawn upon by industry in financing Russian trade. The Russians will be charged low interest on credits extended to them—interest amounting to from one and a half to possibly as high as five per cent. Industry will pay for using Government money in financing Russian orders.

Banks Could Do It

But we need not have the Government involved. A bank pool could be created of the Royal Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal and others, to establish a fund with which to finance Russian trade. This incidentally, will provide an outlet for idle money so much of which will probably flood financial markets after the war.

Businessmen will present their case to the Russian buying agencies. They will seek to overcome "sales resistance" of which the Russians have more than enough. Once having secured their orders they will go to the fund—government or otherwise—obtain credits and go ahead. They will get their money in due course; the fund will be repaid in yearly installments according to agreement. Funds accruing from Russian imports into Canada will go to reduce outstanding debts and all the money will remain here.

This sounds much more simple on paper than it will be in reality.

There are interests in our country which oppose trade with the Russians because this trade might affect their own business. This can not be disregarded, but can not be considered overmuch because the country as a whole will need Russian business, and the few businesses that might suffer must not be allowed to influence our whole development. And then too, trade with Russia eventually should benefit all Canadian business by bringing added funds into Canada and raising our general level of prosperity.

One other "product" we can sell the Russians is technical aid. After the war I believe the Russians will be interested in obtaining the advice of our technicians and many a man released from War Industry might find a job, at least for a short time helping Russia further modernize her industry.

All will not be any more milk and honey in our business with Russia than in our diplomatic and political relations with Russia. Nor is this essential. We want a live, business-like relationship which always includes an element of contest. In the course of work and trade we shall learn to know one another better.

Meanwhile it is certain that where there's business there are avenues for peace. And that too is important for the future, possibly *all-important* for our country and her people.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Be-Kind-to-Toronto Week Might Do the Patient a Lot of Good

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

TORONTO'S Mayor Saunders has recently launched a campaign to Make Toronto Popular; and while His Worship's idea may be sound, his psychological approach is open to question. It is true that there is nothing wrong with Toronto that can't be cured with kindness. But some of the kindness has to come from the outside.

The first step in kindness is understanding, and the first essential of understanding is a realization that Toronto is a split personality. Like all split personalities, it is brooding, introspective and terribly hard to live with. It is also fiercely egotistical and given to delusions of grandeur, one of these being that Toronto is the spiritual seat of the British Empire. A great deal might be said about this, but for the moment it is enough to point out that you can't cure this sort of thing merely by a swift kick in the seat of the delusion.

The split goes back a long way. Recently, in an old Chambers' Encyclopedia I came on the following description of Toronto: "The scenery is somewhat tame, and the situation of the town is low and flat. There are many benevolent institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, etc . . . the University Park and the Horticultural Gardens are frequented by all classes of the community. T. has much the appearance of an English town, and is distinguished by the number of its churches — many of which have handsome spires . . ."

A great many people, including a number of Torontonians, still accept the Chambers' estimate of Toronto, as outlined in 1871. They see it in terms of lowness and flatness, decorum and piety. The truth is that Toronto today isn't consistent about anything. Even its appearance is self-contradictory. It no longer looks like an English town, but it could never be taken for an American one either, though it has elements of both. It has a few skyscrapers and a number of handsome office buildings, with outside murals, but most of its older buildings are Neo-Immemorial. Toronto's (or T's) main street has a short section that brilliantly approximates Fifth Avenue. The rest of the street looks like a faded photograph of itself taken in 1871, and in the side-streets an old-world atmosphere is preserved in junk-shops, laundries, darling little restaurants and an occasional harness shop.

THE public behavior of T's citizens is almost as variable as its architecture. The Jewish section, especially on a Saturday evening, is a vividly animated world where everyone from babies to grandparents turns out to parade happily in front of the confetti-colored shop-windows. The young people stroll arm-in-arm, four and five abreast, color and voices are high, and the slightest diversion will draw off the volatile crowd in an excited stream. But a block or two farther along you pass into the zone of silence. The people here, moving singly or in pairs, have an air of inviolable privacy, and could easily be the descendants of those stately citizens who frequented the University Park and the Horticultural Gardens in 1871. The groups are as widely separated as Bagdad and Boston, but they're both Torontonian.

Toronto is widely known as a fervently protestant community and every Twelfth of July it holds an Orangemen's Parade. The origins of the parade are largely forgotten however and few of the paraders could tell you what particular event the Twelfth of July actually celebrates. Small papists line up with little protestants to watch the parade go by and everyone has a joyful time. The explanation of the Twelfth of July celebration may simply be that Toronto likes parades.

Toronto has a great many movie houses and one "legitimate" theatre. The theatre is a large old-fashioned building facing the railway track and the waterfront in one of the darker parts of the town. There are no restaurants or even cigarette stands within blocks of the theatre. Frequently after a performance the patrons, who are enthusiastic theatre-goers, feel that they would like to sit about for a while and discuss the entertainment. But since the restaurants are closed by this time and nobody has a cigarette, they just go home to bed.

THERE is one burlesque house in T., which devotes itself among other things to the more reticent forms of strip-tease. This is occasionally closed by the police, and immediately re-opens. Toronto has one of the most strongly articulate temperance groups in the Dominion. It also has the longest line-ups leading to the liquor stores. Half of Toronto is outraged by this situation. The other half simply lines up for its quota and pays no attention.

There are a number of foreign restaurants in T., many of them with enticing names. The majority, however provide creamed salmon, chicken a la king, and cherry cup-custard, just like everybody else.

In T. there are two symphony orchestras, as well as a fine museum, a conservatory of music and a large art gallery. These excellent institutions are enthusiastically supported by a large group of cultivated and public-spirited citizens. It is always the same group however. The rest of T. just goes to the movies.

The curious inconsistency which distinguishes T. is most marked in its political life. The communist party is outlawed in T. but a well-known communist was recently elected by a whopping majority to the Board of Control, and there is a flourishing Canadian-Soviet Friendship group sponsored by some of T.'s most prominent citizens. There are still many Torontonians who believe that the voice of Ontario is the voice of Canada and that Toronto is the voice of Ontario—a point of view that is happily reflected in T.'s only morning paper.

There are a number of Torontonians who do not subscribe to the policies of their morning paper. Sometimes they even get mad and throw it on the floor. But they continue to subscribe to the paper. It's the only one they can get.

THERE is still a great deal of gentility in T. Its poets meet in tea-rooms and its street-cars sometimes carry admonitions urging passengers for the sake of others to cough into their handkerchiefs. At the same time there is considerable evidence that a great deal of violent anti-social behavior goes on in T., chiefly in the blocks about the City Hall. When a gang-killing takes place the matter is turned over to the police. After that as a rule Torontonians forget all about it.

I hope I have made it clear that Toronto does not represent a dead level of conformity but is on the contrary a community hopelessly and sometimes painfully divided against itself. It should be obvious that Toronto cannot be restored and made popular simply by extending hotel accommodation to visiting mayors, or even by newspaper pictures showing His Worship tucking the visitors into bed at night.

Toronto is a split personality, and there's no use crying over split personalities. What is needed is an active course in psycho-therapy, applied *from the outside.* I suggest a Be-Kind-To-Toronto Week, extending right across the Dominion. Who knows but that such a course might turn Toronto into the lovable, extroverted community it really longs to be!

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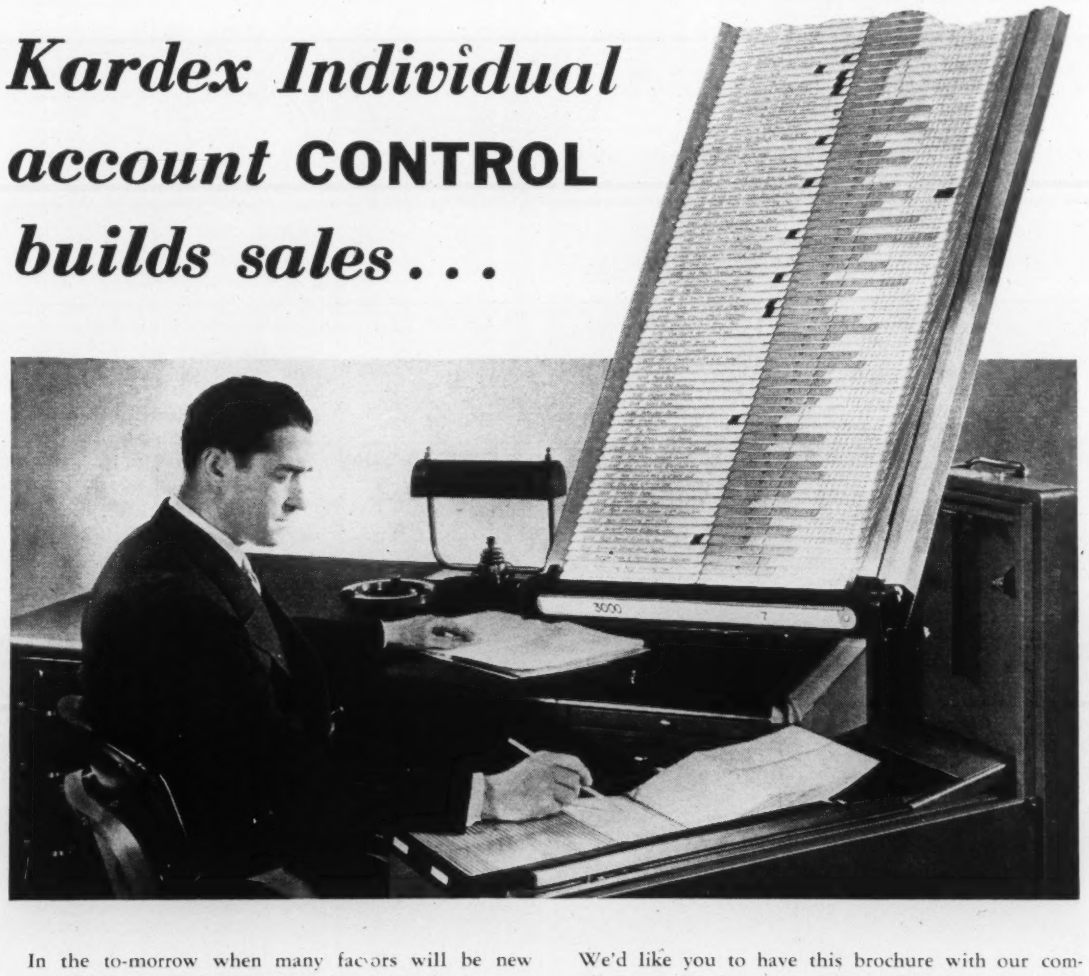

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Nichols Doesn't Face the Facts of India

By ALAN HODGE

Mr. Hodge has a lot of fault to find with Beverley Nichols' new book "Verdict on India" (Nelsons, $4.00). The book is centred on the thesis that there are no such creatures as Indians: only Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsees, etc., and has much in defense of the British position.

This is all right, according to Mr. Hodge, and there are many facts in the volume that are too often ignored but unfortunately most of the good that could be reaped is spoiled by the mode of presentation. Otherwise "Verdict on India" would have made a good present for Uncle Sam.

London.

"INDIA has been a great field for the display of British energy," wrote that eminent Victorian Samuel Smiles. He was composing a sort of Dictionary of Instructive Biography, proving by innumerable examples that any honest working man with energy and perseverance could rise to the top of his professional tree, get a peerage, be happy, and a credit to his native suburb.

If anyone feels in need of a dose of stalwart individualism after reading the Government's version of the Beveridge Plan, Smiles's Self-Help will provide it. I recommend it especially to the expatriated Indians in London who urge us to give Freedom to the India they never revisit, and to cure her poverty with a Hindu rehash of Beveridge.

Smiles was writing two years after the war which Indian Nationalists like to call their First War for Independence: English history books write it down as the Indian Mutiny. His energetic British heroes in India are naturally nearly all soldiers.

But the pukka sahibs who have ever since ruled the hundreds of millions of India show a record of energy and patience just as impressive even in the bald summary presented in Whitaker's Almanack (Whitaker makes good light reading between telephone calls in the office). Here are some of its assorted facts on the doings of Viceroys and Governors-General:

Lord Lawrence (1861-9) reformed the finances. His administration was marked by the terrible Orissa famine.

In Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty (1910-16) new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy were taken. His State entry into Delhi was marred by an attempt on his life.

Lord Chelmsford's term was distinguished by fresh constitutional progress. It was also marked by certain symptoms of unrest. An influenza epidemic caused 12 million deaths. . .

And so on: the same incongruous progress of riots and reforms, tribal wars and sanitation campaigns, famines and irrigation schemes, right down to the celebrated Cripps's offer of 1942. The Indian parties fumbled around it for a fortnight and then turned it down.

Thereupon Congress summoned up its strength and decreed a non-violent struggle against Britain, just at the moment when the Japanese were racing through the valleys of Burma. Gandhi and his friends were locked up in the luxury of the Aga Khan's palace, and at once, from Hampstead to Washington, a storm of abuse broke out, directed not against the Congress leaders, but against their prudent British oppressors.

When India next came into the news it was because of the Bengal famine. Why is it that we never hear of the place until there is a riot or a famine? Why is India a Problem with the largest capital P that Westminster has had to face since the American War of Independence?

Nearly all readable books about India criticize British rule. Nearly all liberal and warm-hearted writers who ever give a thought to the only region in the world still governed in the antique name of an emperor start from the assumption that British rule is an anomaly.

"Quit India," they proclaim, and according to their temperaments either donnishly argue the pros and cons of contending Indian parties, or, more often, wholeheartedly plump for Gandhi and the Congress Party State.

"Verdict on India"

The latest English analyst is Beverley Nichols in "Verdict on India". Mr. Nichols is one of those writers who every few years must find a new Cause to keep their passionate sentiment gushing. Once he was the apostle of cynical modernism; he has since taken a turn at the soothing pleasures of gardening; he has suffered his bout of pacifism; discovered his deep and personal need for religion.

Mr. Nichols does not like India. He felt ill at ease from the moment when he was greeted on stepping out of a train in New Delhi with a notice one foot high which read *Quit India.*

"I blinked at it," he writes, "growing rather red in the face, not through anger, but through a sort of social embarrassment — as though one had been found gate-crashing. The words seemed to have a personal application. Out of the corner of my eye I scanned the enormous chauffeur. Supposing he saw it too, and turned round and barked, 'Well, you know what to do about it, don't you? Get out and go home!' But the giant stared impassively ahead."

"Verdict on India" is full of such sensitive, whimsical and ham-handed turns of thought. For that reason alone the book is annoying. Reading it is like taking out a nice girl for an evening, the pleasures of which are irremediably spoilt solely by her nauseating choice of scent.

No "Indians"

But Mr. Nichols's thesis on India is a serious one, and it will certainly annoy the doctrinaire pundits of Indian freedom. He is at pains to prove that except on British passports there are no such creatures as Indians; only Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsees, and so forth. No single language, with the exception of English, prevails throughout India; the so-called Indians speak Hindi or Bengali, Tamil or Telugu, Malayalam or etc., etc.

Then there is the age-old Hindu-Moslem conflict, racial and religious, each side having imperial memories of its own and ambitious dreams of twentieth-century domination. Among the Hindus there is the cleavage of castes, dividing Brahmin from Untouchable as sharply as Nazi from Jew. And in a class by themselves are the Indian princes, some of them petty feudal landlords, and some progressive rulers of countries as large as France, and nearly as nationalistic.

Mr. Nichols searches for signposts to a modern and united India in the worlds of art and music. He finds the painters feebly imitating outworn Moghul traditions, and the musicians content with discordant improvisations.

Hindu religion and Hindu films are alike in his view burdened with the decadence of omnipresent superstition. Indian industry he considers to be blighted by unscrupulous millionaire mill-owners (who are incidentally the most faithful supporters of the Congress Party) and agriculture doubly cursed, by the power of the village moneylender and by the folly of Hindu cow-worship, which forbids the slaughter of cattle and so covers Indian grazing grounds with sickly and useless herds.

What the English have achieved in India, he implies, has been done by sheer righteous energy, and in spite of history and nature and the ungrateful spirit of the East.

"Verdict on India" champions the Moslems and the Untouchables. It denounces the Brahmin herrenvolk, condemns Gandhi as a muddle-headed Fascist and the Congress Party as a mere dictator's machine.

It might be a much-needed handbook for the instruction of woolly-minded Liberals were it not tainted with the peevishness of distempered emotions.

Mr. Nichols was ill in India, often in hospital and several times on the operating table. His vision takes in a host of hard facts, too often ignored, but it is a vision distorted by looking through a sick-room window. This is a pity, for if only his book could be stripped of irritating exaggeration it would make a useful present on New Year's Day for critic Uncle Sam.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

The Earth is Roughly Three Thousand Million Years Old

By SIR SPENCER JONES

Sir Spencer Jones is The Astronomer Royal and is a former President of the Royal Astronomical Society.

IN THE middle of the seventeenth century, Archbishop Ussher worked out a system of biblical chronology, in which the creation of the earth was assigned to the year 4004 B.C. This system of chronology has long since been discarded. We may smile at the thought that it can ever have been believed that the world was only a few thousand years old. But in Ussher's time science had nothing to say on the question though it was not long afterwards that Edward Halley, the second Astronomer Royal, suggested a method by which an estimate of the age of the earth could be made.

Halley suggested that the saltness of the sea could give some information about the age of the earth. The rivers are continually carrying down to the sea materials that they have gained in the course of the passage of rain water through the soil and over its surfaces. As the rain water percolates through the soil, it dissolves some of the soluble salts in the soil; as the rivers rush on their way to the sea they carry suspended material which is deposited on the ocean floor as sand, mud or clay.

A Lot of Salt

When moisture evaporates from the sea into the air, to form clouds and eventually to fall again as rain, the salt remains in the sea, which is thus becoming more and more salt. It has been estimated that the total weight of salt contained in the oceans amounts to about 36 thousand billion tons, and that the amount that is being added each year at the present time is about 88 million tons. By simple division it follows that, if salt has been added to the oceans at a uniform rate since the oceans were formed, the process has been going on for about 360 million years.

The assumption that the sea has become more salt at a uniform rate is certainly not true and, moreover, the earth must be considerably older than the oceans. This argument does not tell us anything very definite about the age of the earth. It does assure us, however, that the age is not likely to be less than some hundreds of millions of years.

A somewhat kindred line of approach can be obtained from the rate at which the solid matter carried down by the rivers is deposited. These form what are called by geologists sedimentary deposits, such as sandstone and clay. With the crumpling of the earth's crust, as the earth cooled, these deposits have been repeatedly thrown up above sea-level, so that sea-shells may be found in deposits that are now hundreds or even thousands of feet above sea level.

Geologists have estimated that the total thickness of such deposits laid down in past ages is about 500,000 feet, and that at the present time one foot of sediment is being added every five hundred years. If the rate has been uniform in the past, the sedimentation must have been in progress for about 250 million years.

As it is quite certain that the rate of deposition of solid material on the ocean floor must have varied considerably in past geological ages, this result merely confirms the conclusion from the argument based on the saltness of the sea water, that the world is at least some hundreds of millions of years old.

In order to be able to determine the age more precisely, what is needed is some process which we can be certain has proceeded at a perfectly uniform rate throughout the past history of the earth.

Such a process was fortunately provided by the discovery of radioactivity. There are certain elements, such as ceranium, thorium and radium, whose atoms are unstable. The atoms of these elements gradually break up spontaneously, passing through a series of transformations and finally ending up as lead. In the course of these transformations, helium gas is given off.

If, for instance, some ceranium compound were shut up for ten million years, it would be found at the end of that time that out of every 637 atoms of ceranium originally present there remained 636 atoms, and that one atom of lead had appeared. The rate at which the atoms break up is absolutely constant; the ceranium can be heated or cooled, placed in a vacuum or subjected to high pressure, or treated chemically without affecting the rate in the slightest.

Cosmic Clock

This property provides us with an accurate cosmic clock, for nature has performed this experiment for us. When the earth had cooled sufficiently in its infancy for a crust to form, minerals containing uranium crystallized out. From then onwards the steady disintegration of a proportion of the atoms and their transformation into lead has been in progress. If in such a mineral the proportion of lead to uranium is determined, the age of the mineral can be inferred, provided we can be sure that all the lead present in the mineral was formed in this way. Fortunately nature has made it possible for this to be checked; the lead formed by the break-up of uranium atoms is lighter than ordinary lead. If the lead in the uranium mineral is found to be light lead we can be certain that it has been formed from the uranium.

The ages of a large number of rocks have been determined with considerable accuracy in this way, enabling a geological time scale to be constructed. We find, for instance, that primitive mammals appeared 60 million years ago; that the flying reptiles inhabited the earth about 170 million years ago and the dinosaurs about 210 million years ago. The coal measures were formed about 280 million years ago and have remained undisturbed until the coal was hewn out by the miner.

The oldest rocks whose age have been determined in this way are about 1500 million years old. The world must be older than this. But how much older?

Radioactivity again provides an answer. If the whole of the lead in ordinary rocks had been produced by the decay of uranium and thorium, it is found that they must be about 3000 million years old. They cannot be older; there is not enough lead.

Some parts of the crust of the earth have therefore been in existence for 1500 million years, but the crust cannot be more than 3000 million years old. Its age must be somewhere between these two figures and probably nearer the higher value. This is a much more precise conclusion than is possible to draw from arguments about the saltness of the sea or the thickness of sediments.

Earth Older Than Crust

The earth must be somewhat older than the crust. It can be shown, however, that the earth cooled in its early stages so that first it liquified and then a solid crust began to form in not more than about 20,000 years. We are therefore justified in concluding that the age of the earth is somewhere about 3000 million years. This is a long step backwards from the few thousand years assigned by Archbishop Ussher.

Astronomers are often held guilty for dealing in large numbers which stagger the imagination, though it is not their fault that the universe is constructed on such an immense scale. In the closing years of the last century they assigned to the sun an age of about 20 million years and the sun must be at least as old as the earth. It was the geologists who insisted that a far longer time was needed for the changes that their studies had revealed, with the slow alterations of successive mountain upheavals followed by periods of denudation, when by the action of rain, frost, wind and other causes the highlands were worn away and deposited at the bottom of the seas.

The astronomers then found that the estimate of the age of the sun was based on false premises, and a few years ago it was believed that the sun was some thousands of times older than the earth. But the pendulum has again swung in the opposite direction; new evidence makes it now seem probable that the sun and the stars cannot be much older than the earth. Some 3000 million years ago something happened to the universe at large. What exactly this something was we do not know. But the stars, the sun and the earth were some of its results.

And of this 3000 million years through which we can trace the history of the world, man has been in existence for not much more than one million years. Long though the history of man is, he is relatively a newcomer on the earth!

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THE HITLER WAR

War's Climax May Be At Hand; Roosevelt's Conference Agenda

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE approach of the mighty, avenging hosts of the Red Army to the proud capital of the *Herrenvolk*, under skies red with the glow of burning German villages is Wagnerian drama on such a vast scale that it must find a morbid appreciation even in Hitler.

Or perhaps one should say, especially in Hitler and his followers. For there is in the German nature, along with the urge to domination, an urge to self-destruction which alone can explain why these people continue a hopeless and useless fight.

Why else should they fight on as they are doing? When the front has rolled back inexorably from Stalingrad to the approaches to Berlin, from Alamein to Aachen, they can be under no illusion that victory is still possible. The loss of the Upper Silesian coal, oil and armaments production, with the bomb-damage to the Ruhr, makes it mathematically certain that they cannot continue effective resistance more than a few weeks or months. Severe as the peace terms are obviously going to be for them, they will not be improved by further delay.

More Fear Than Hope

Only two things could explain their unyielding attitude: a conviction that surrender will mean years in a Siberian labor gang, and that death is preferable to this; and a lingering hope that our alliance will yet split. Attempting to further the latter, their propaganda makes the utmost capital of their defeat in the east, by luridly portraying the onward sweep of the Red tide over Europe. Accompanying this is the line, for their own people, that the nation is doomed to destruction anyway if it yields, so it must fight on, hoping that something will still turn up.

What part is played in this stand by the grip which the Gestapo has on the necks of the army commanders and the civilian population is hard to measure. But without the sombre will, so often expressed by Hitler, to see Germany and the whole of Europe "go up in flames" if they must lose, it is hard to conceive that millions of soldiers would go on fighting a long-lost war.

The Gestapo agents, of course, know that surrender means the end for them, and probably a terrible end. But they are not enough to carry on this fight. They have the fanatic support of the Hitler Youth, and of those graduates of the Hitler Youth who form the SS divisions interspersed throughout the army. Caught in this net of fanaticism, the older folks, whose tales of panic and defeatism the neutral diplomats bring us, can do nothing. Nor did they ever have the necessary civil courage to do anything, even in easier days.

Workers' Solidarity?

There remains the workers. Here, one would think, was a possibility of breakdown in the German resistance. But have the German workers retained any mass solidarity? Professor Oscar Lange, returning from his wide contacts in Russia, including a long talk with Stalin, reports that the Soviets' great disillusionment (probably accounting for their complete change of attitude in favor of a drastic peace) has been their failure to find signs among the tens of thousands of German prisoners, questioned individually, of a working class solidarity on which an anti-fascist German state might be built.

Where were the 14 million Germans who had voted the Social Democrat or Communist tickets as late as 1932? They couldn't find them. They found only Germans. Hence they have chosen a German generals' committee as more likely to aid in undermining German resistance than a Free German workers' committee. And hence they favor the splitting off of just those parts of Germany in which a workers' state would have been strongest: Silesia in the east; and the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar in the west.

If the German forces do not succumb to panic or sheer hopelessness, and if they are not completely disorganized by the Soviet thrusts, there are still strategic possibilities for the able German commanders. These are by no means as favorable, however, as they appear to have hoped and planned for.

They have lost not only the production of the rich Upper Silesian area, but the flanking position which they counted on maintaining there. Similarly, on the other flank, their plans and hopes appear to have been completely upset. Last week I gave the opinion that they probably did not expect to be able to hold East Prussia, and so planned a flanking position behind the lower Vistula, covering Danzig and Gdynia.

The flanking threat is one of the Germans' fondest strategic maxims. They have maintained such a threat on the Baltic coast ever since last summer, and with the flanks of this pocket secured on the sea and covered by their naval power, have successfully withstood many Soviet attempts to liquidate it. We see them holding, and reinforcing, a similar flanking position against us, in Alsace, though we have so far been able to prevent them from building this up to include Strasbourg.

It now seems fairly clear that the Germans intended their left flank position in the east to include both East Prussia and the Polish Corridor area, to be covered by the fortress triangle of Thorum, Bydgoszcz, and Grudiadz at the Vistula bend, with Danzig and Gdynia to assure supply, and if necessary, evacuation. But brilliant Soviet strategy dealt with this plan exactly as it dealt with the plan for holding the other flank, in Upper Silesia, by swinging powerful scythe blows to lop these positions off from the main front.

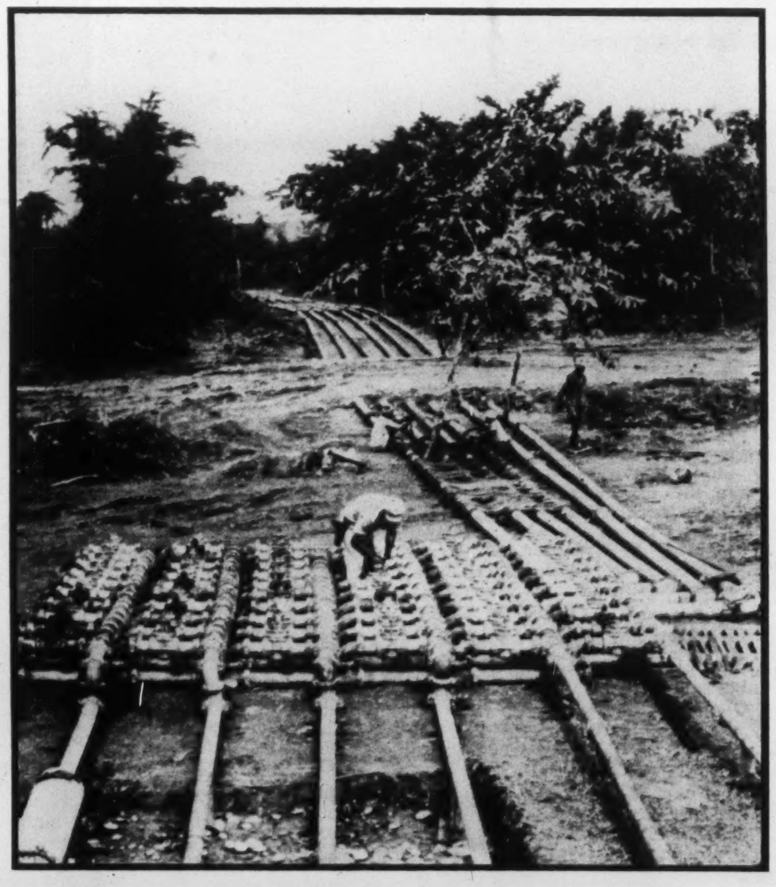
In Silesia, they swing towards Oppeln and down behind Upper Silesia, taking the rearmost industrial city of Gleiwitz first. In East Prussia, they swung an equally powerful stroke up through the thinnest point in the Masurian Lake chain towards Elbing, the Vistula estuary and the Frisches Haff. This has cut off a sizeable force in East Prussia, and split the otherwise powerful German flanking position. At the same time the Soviets turned the western section by their quick capture of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), from which point they are now advancing northwestwards across the Corridor.

The common figure of a quarter of a million German troops cut off in East Prussia may be an overestimate. But at any rate there is a very considerable force caught there, strong enough to put up a tough defence around Koenigsberg and in the Masurian Lakes to the south-east, while also attempting a breakout to the west. Could the German Command draw the bulk of this force back into the Koenigsberg area, it might have a good chance of holding the peninsula jutting out into the Baltic west of there long enough to evacuate many troops from Pillau, main port of East Prussia.

Last-Ditch Line

These forces, and presumably others from the pocket in Latvia, and from Norway, would be put in at Stettin, to build up a new flank position there. Similarly, behind the defence of Breslau, the Germans must be trying to build up a flank position based on the Sudeten Mountains (though they also have to hold the Moravian Gap, leading into Czechoslovakia, between Teschen and Ratibor).

The question behind the talk from Germany about "the next week deciding the issue" seems to be whether they will be able in this period to regroup their forces successfully on the flanks, while holding in the centre on the line of the Oder. That would give them a far shorter line than they have ever had before in the east, backed by all the communications which run through, and around Berlin, while Soviet communications would stretch across 250 miles of newly overrun territory.



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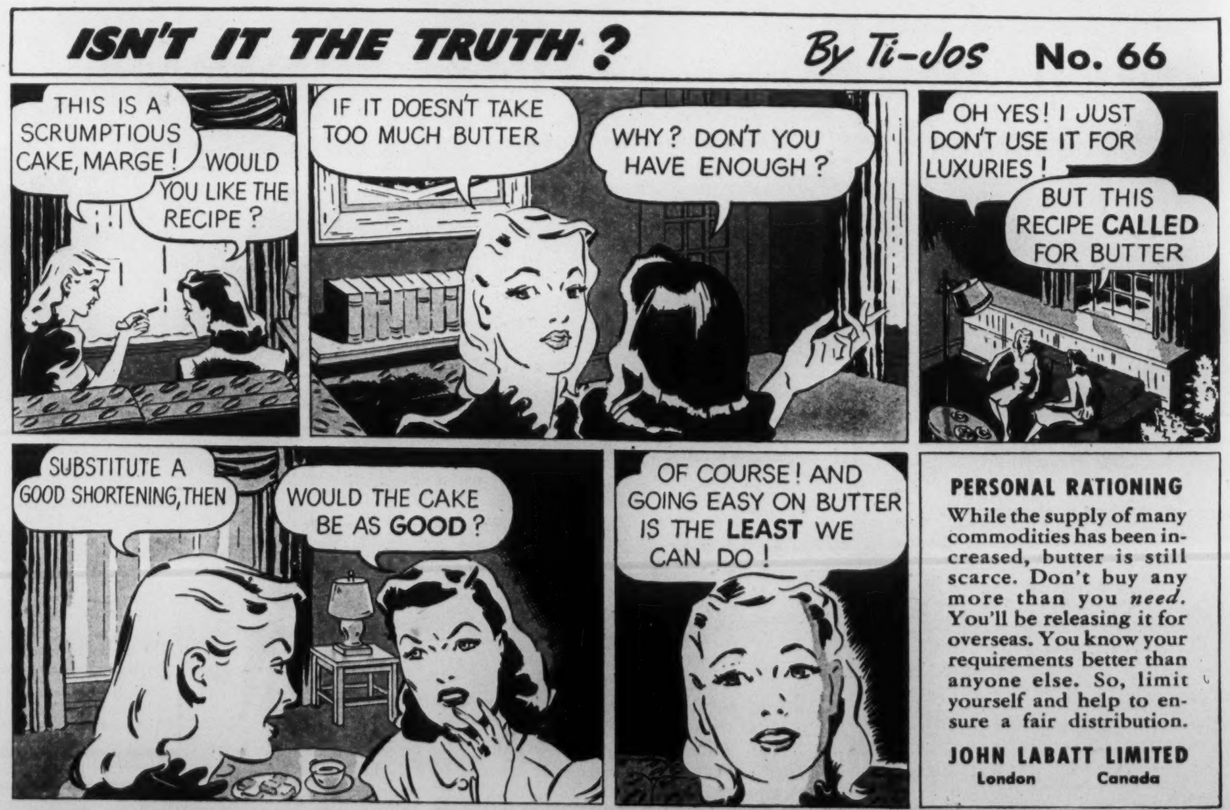
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And the spring thaw may be only five or six weeks away.

That seems to be the present German plan. But we may be sure that the Russians have a plan which covers all these contingencies, and there is no doubt, from their press comment, that they are all-out to secure a decision during this winter.

That they are not quite sure they can do this by themselves is indicated by their more insistent calls for a strong offensive from our side. Quite obviously it would have been better had we struck with our maximum force together, with our November offensive towards Cologne either held back a few weeks, or the Soviet winter offensive set ahead.

In the circumstances, however, we must and will strike with what forces we have ready, or nearly ready. That would mean the Canadian First, British Second and American Ninth Armies, which by good fortune are the ones drawn up closest to the Ruhr, where a vital blow might be delivered. With one of the two German armies of manoeuver, recently used in the Ardennes, reported shifted to the eastern front, an opportunity has been opened up, of intensifying the enemy crisis, and perhaps helping to finish him off.

Search For One Policy

According to my best information, the first exact statement on their plans which we received was in mid-December, when they said they would be ready about January first. They were then delayed some ten days by a thaw. But by mid-December our offensive had run its course, and Rundstedt was ready with his counter-stroke.

Thus, even as we enter the final phase, lack of mutual confidence hampers us from fighting One War against the Germans. The reason for this is that we have never been able to establish One Policy between the Big Three Allies. What diplomatic moves are going on in the shadowy background, one can only surmise. But clearly Mr. Churchill's recent reaffirmation of the Anglo-American policy of Unconditional Surrender was to spike some attempted, or expected, German maneuver for a separate peace with the West.

In the East, the renewed activity of the German Generals' Committee in Moscow could mean much, or nothing. Certainly this Committee won't be established in Koenigsberg as a Provisional Government, however, since Stalin formally claimed Koenigsberg for Russia in a letter to Churchill a year ago. And Mr. Roosevelt's agenda for the coming Big Three Conference, as revealed by Roscoe Drummond in the *Christian Science Monitor* a few days ago, would appear to have as one of its main points the averting of any such unilateral Soviet action, in the event of the capture of Berlin.

Roosevelt's Agenda

It seems possible that according to common American policy, this agenda has been allowed to "leak" out, perhaps through Harry Hopkins after he had concluded his London conversations. As revealed by Drummond, it has nine points, which he summarizes thus briefly:

1. Establishment of a provisional United Nations Executive Council.

2. Settlement of the voting procedure and membership of the smaller countries on the proposed Dumbarton Oaks Security Council. . (The Soviets have so far refused to permit a vote of censure against any of the Big Three, Four or Five). Mr. Roosevelt, says Drummond, hopes for a full-dress conference to approve the charter of the new League within another two months, so that the Senate can ratify the necessary treaty by spring. He will seek the speediest action to set up the world organization this year.

3. An immediate treaty for post-war demilitarization of the Axis. Here the President is said to have embraced the Vandenberg proposal for hard-and-fast American alliances with Britain and Russia, and is ready himself to make a decisive undertaking with these powers to reduce the menace of a German resurgence and dispel any present doubt that the United States might be tempted to run away from the peace after victory.

4. Apart from the establishment of a provisional United Nations Council, the U.S. Government is intent upon establishing immediately an Allied mechanism for dealing with liberated Europe as a common responsibility, instead of permitting the most powerful Allied neighbors to undertake unilateral actions which, however sound they may be in themselves, establish a pattern of power politics.

Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to say that if such a course is long pursued, it might well bring a wave of disillusionment to the American people which would reinstate isolationist sentiment of the 1920 variety. Mr. Roosevelt will contend that if the United States is ready to accept its share of responsibility for European decisions, these decisions must be reached and executed collectively.

5. While Mr. Roosevelt's own views remain undisclosed, it is understood that he will take with him concrete suggestions for working out new solutions for both the Greek and Polish questions.

Will He Prevail?

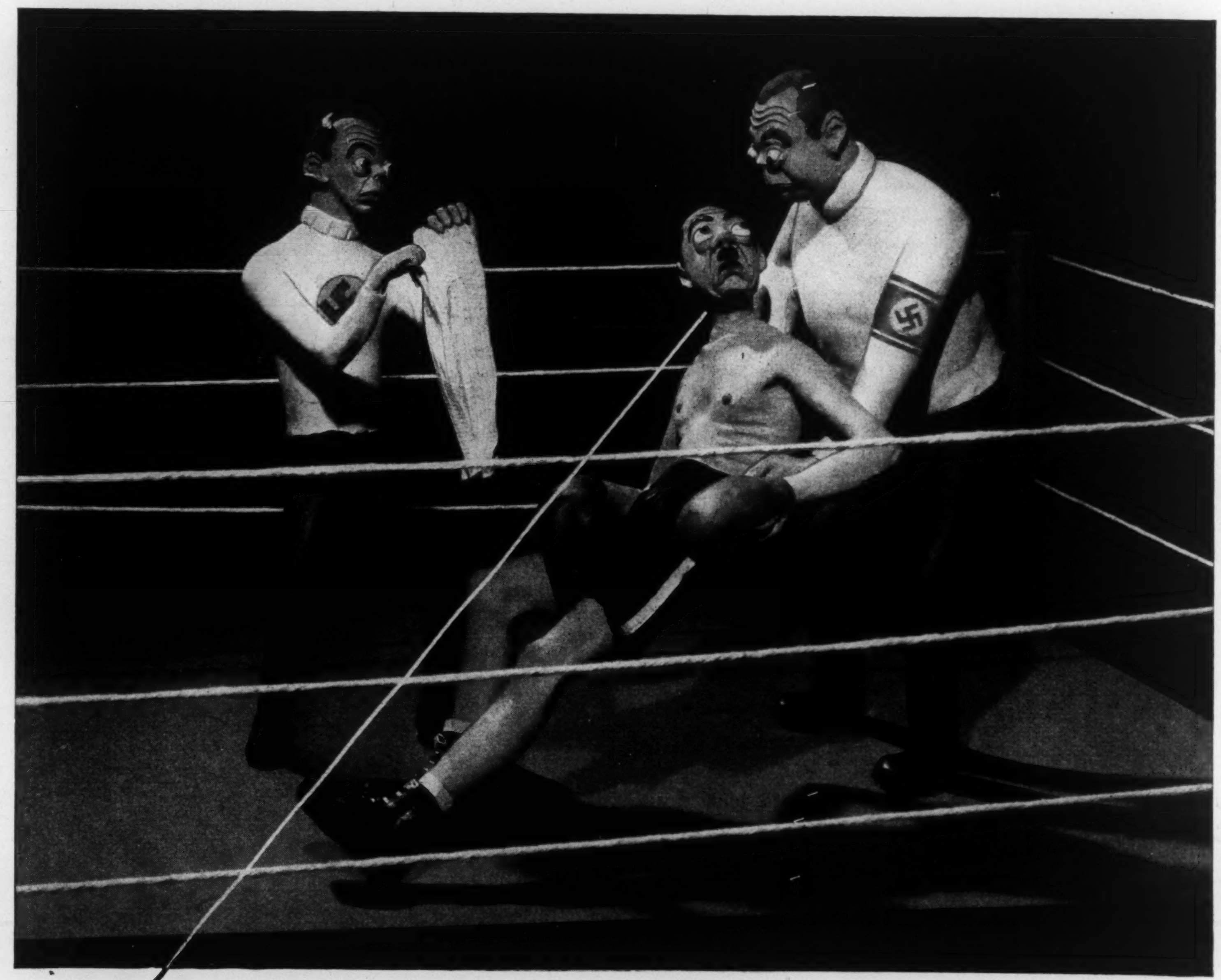
6. There is every evidence that the United States will join Great Britain and Russia in advocating "hard" peace terms for the Reich . . . including the handing over of outlying industrial regions to contiguous nations — Poland, Czechoslovakia and France, the stripping of plants and machines which might support another war, and the maintaining of strong military policing forces.

7. The President also hopes to solidify a full Allied partnership with General de Gaulle, who is expected to have an equal voice at least in all settlements affecting Germany.

8. While military issues do not loom large on the agenda, they may well occupy half of the conference time. Allied Chiefs of Staff will review the measures deemed necessary to finish the war in Europe and bring Germany to Unconditional Surrender. This should be the final strategy conference affecting the European theatre.

9. Finally, new measures will be set in motion to transfer Allied power to the Far East; and it is not improbable that there will be discussion of what role the Soviet Union may wish to pursue in the Pacific, both in the war and in the peace.

Here is a handsome program, which resolves most of the doubts concerning American policy. If Mr. Roosevelt can win his way with it, and if Marshal Stalin can come to a similar decision to go all-out for common action and mutual confidence, then much of the anxiety of recent months will be swept away.



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THE LETTERS OF ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, Edited by Beatrice Kaufman and Joseph Hennessey. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

AFTER a leisurely breakfast the late Alexander Woollcott usually arose with a shout and rode away in all directions at once. He was an essayist, learned and witty; a critic of books and plays; a Town Crier on the radio; a hedonist-at-large; an actor, when he played himself; and altogether an exuberant, sentimental-cruel noise, punctuated with lovely silences.

He was not a great man, for his self-conceit was over-blown and his "nerve" beyond imagination. No one can tell whether he was famous or merely notorious. No one can be sure whether his chief enjoyment was making friends or creating enemies. He had a rough tongue, yet on occasion his way of writing was smooth as kitten-fur. No one can say that he was uninteresting, or lacked courage.

Now that he is dead and no longer can insult anyone, kind associates are dwelling on his fine qualities and overlooking those less fine. This collection of his letters, tenderly edited, excludes such letters as smelt of fire and brimstone and for that very reason fails to give a fair picture of the man. But the ones printed are interesting—save for the very early ones—and many of them are enrolled in charm as prawns rest in aspic. For Woollcott was a personality living at high voltage and doing some notable and courageous things. His fervent support of Great Britain long before the United States was out of the neutrality-dream is remembered here with thanksgiving.

•

They Were Gallant

ONLY THE STARS KNOW, by Fl.L. D. A. MacMillan, R.C.A.F. (Dents, $2.00.)

TO know great personalities and remember them is one of the privileges of life. In the flow of young warriors passing through a bombing station of the R.C.A.F. near the old city of York the author of this book met and admired many, if not all, the lads who saluted and called him Sir. But he cherished a shining few, great in personality, rich in comradeship, who, one by one, stepped gallantly out of battle to become a persisting memory.

The sketches describing these paladins are in perfect taste; neither too fulsome, nor too mournful. They are written with abundant grace and lighted by laughter. We know of no other book which so clearly interprets the spirit of fighting Canada.

•

Nest of Singing Birds

ENGLAND, An Anthology, with an Introduction by Harold Nicholson. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THE loveliness of England is in the words that praise her; in the long-drawn lines of the classical mode, the lyrics of Sir John Suckling and his like, or the swift, vivid impressions of nowadays. Here is a cross-section of English poetry classified under the subheads, Countryside, Town, Sport, War, Reflection, Humor, Art and Character. No one suggests that such watertight compartments exist, save in some editorial mind, for Character and Reflection flow over all and War overstretches every boundary line.

The selection has been made by a Committee of the English Association illuminated by the knowledge and fine taste of Harold Nicholson. The book which approaches 300 pages is a delight.

•

The Soviet Miracle

MADE IN THE USSR, by William C. White. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

AN EXCELLENT attempt to inform young people, or indeed people of any age, about the life and work of Russians and of the various outlying tribes now bound to Russia. The notable traditional hand-work of the villages, such as the leather of Kazan, the silver of the Caucasus, and the rugs of Bokhara is described and stress is laid upon the revolution in agricultural methods within the past twenty years.

•

Conversational Piece

COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOOD, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

EVERYONE knows that ordinary people are extraordinary, but only a sensitive eye can discern how very extraordinary they are. Elizabeth Coatsworth in a remote rural part of Maine has that sort of eye and in company with it taste, humor, a vocabulary and typewriter-fluency.

Of course there are sea-tales, for Maine has always looked afar over the tides. Some dead-and-gone Captain must have brought the buhl cabinet specially made for Marie Antoinette; a treasure immured in an old house and standing there in disdain of surroundings. There are ghost-tales, stories of ancient witches, recounted by some practical, uneerie housewife who heard them from her grandmother. And there are pleasant descriptions of pleasant places "far from the madding crowd."

It's a gracious book, wholly unimportant and delightful.

•

Notable Modern

By B. K. SANDWELL

FLIGHT INTO DARKNESS: Poems, by Ralph Gustafson. Jonathan David Co., Montreal, $2.25.

THE influence of Gerard Manly Hopkins has not hitherto been very noticeable in the work of Canada's modernist poets, who have usually drawn their inspiration from less civilized sources. Ralph Gustafson is easily the most cultured of our young modernists, with a feeling for words that assesses their origins and derivations even more than their current uses and connotations. He is difficult, but not often obscure; the difficulty arises from the tremendous and unaccustomed tasks he assigns to a single word, or an adjective-noun combination, but we always find after study that the word will do the work.

There are quite a few echoes in these poems ("my ear . . . whorls archaic music" is straight Hopkins; "Lust licks up the litter" is T. S. Eliot), but the poet is young, and the echo-poems are almost certainly the earliest in the book. There are also one or two mannerisms that become annoying with repetition, chiefly an apostrophic "O" which is sometimes a mere metre-filler ("Infrequent, O As failure of A vow in youth, Unlonely love!"), and often a sort of punctuation mark to show the exclamatory nature of what follows.

But these are minor matters in a book of fifty-two poems, almost all of which are intensely personal, profoundly thought and profoundly felt, and expressed in a language compactly wrought and polished to a high degree. It is very different from anything that has been done in Canada before, being indeed unmistakably a part of the great procession of poetry of the English language, and nearer to the British phalanx than the American one. Yet it has some rootage in the soil of the Eastern Townships; only they or New England could claim the landscapes which he hints at.

Mr. Gustafson is a profound moralist. Fully aware—if not he were no poet—of the agony of the time, he never falls to bleating against it or yelping at it like so many of our lesser poetic spirits. Readers who are willing to work for their poetic satisfactions will find much to console them in this volume, which will win serious consideration wherever English is spoken. Those who like their 1945 poetry done in the manner of 1845 will not.

•

The Rigor of the Game

THE MODERN HOYLE, Rules and Instructions for all the Most Popular Games, by Albert H. Morehead. (Winston, $2.50.)

HERE are the rules of the scores and scores of games which engage interest o'nights among all sorts and conditions of folks. Naturally, most of them are played with dice or cards and are designed for the transfer of funds *not* for value received. The author is not content with rules alone; he indicates the manner of play in each instance and even quotes mathematical odds from time to time to intimidate the rule-of-thumb speculator. For in his opinion gambling is a matter of skill in play and no doubt he would approve the Western aphorism once graved on a card-sharp's tombstone, "Life ain't in holdin' a good hand, but in playin' a pore hand well."

Poker begins the book, but the dignified, old-time Draw or Stud has a score of variations, perhaps in parallel with the social status of player groups, such as Seven Card High Low, Red Dog, or Spit in the Ocean. Indeed the names of many of the pastimes here described have a cock-a-whoop, Derby-on-the-side quality. May we mention Black Maria, Clabber, Ghosts, Hollywood Gin and Oh Hell. In such company Chinese Checkers and Authors seem a little out of place.

The section on Contract Bridge, the king of card games, is admirable, if rather too complicated and diffuse for the amateur. But Mr. Morehead is not writing for amateurs only. Altogether a most useful and no doubt an authoritative book, since the author is a gamester of parts who never, never revokes except on purpose.

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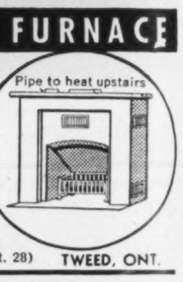

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TORONTO DAILY STAR

THE LONDON LETTER

British Motorist Shorn No Matter How the Tax Wind Blows

By P. O'D.

CYNICAL motorists — meaning nearly all motorists in these days —who refused to be elated about proposed changes in the system of motor-taxation until, like the gentleman from Missouri, they should be shown, have once more proved to be right. The new tax, based on the cubic capacity of the cylinder instead of the size of bore, may lead to the production of a better and more durable type of engine, but it will not relieve the motorist of a single penny of his financial burden. Whatever wool may grow here and there in patches on his much-shorn back will continue to be lifted as before by the deft and practised hand of the tax-collector.

Manufacturers profess to be pleased. But it seems to me nonsense to talk, as a good many people are doing, of the advantages the British industry will now have in the export market. The typical English car will still be a small car, light and of low horse-power, and the world-demand, outside Europe, is for a big, heavy car of high horse-power. In this field the English manufacturer simply has no chance against the American. The obviously sensible thing would seem to be for him to give up the uneven competition, and to concentrate on the small car, which he can make as well as anyone in the world, and now perhaps a little better than ever.

After all, there are a good many people who like small cars—and not only in this country. Besides, the roads of the world are gradually being improved, and the better the road the less the need for weight and power. In the right conditions there is a lot to be said for the small car. But the conditions must be right.

V-bombs are still falling in Southern England, and the first step is to make a thorough check-up of residents who may have been caught in the blast. Standing on a packing case, an injured woman starts to call the roll. Her face is bleeding and her hands bloodstained, but to get the people accounted for is more urgent than first aid to herself.

Trains for Old Fogies?

It is perhaps a sign of old-fogydom to prefer to travel by rail, but I do —except for short runs in the district where I live. For anything beyond a range of, say, 25 or 30 miles give me a train every time. Let others go hurtling across country in motor-cars. Let them fly, if they like. For me the wide padded seats, the cosy compartment, the landscape rolling smoothly past the window. You can read, you can doze, you can sit and think—or just sit. So at least it used to be in days of peace.

It is true that just now railway travel, like most other kinds, is a sort of ordeal to be undergone only under the spur of necessity. But the railway companies have recently been warming our hearts—or perhaps just jollying us along—with rosy visions of comforts to come, new rolling stock, streamlined expresses speeding over the rails under radio control, new and spacious stations, restaurant cars restored and greatly improved, and all at cheaper and cheaper rates.

Just now it seems only a beautiful dream, but the railway companies had better do something solid to make it happen. Otherwise they may find travel by rail becoming as much a thing of the past as travel by stage-coach. We old fogies don't live for ever, and the new generation is likely to be much more exacting.

Zoo Favorite Dead

Ming the Panda is dead. Something to do with the food she had to eat. Pandas live, it seems, on the tender shoots of bamboo, but the bamboos that are grown in this country apparently lack the nutritive value of those in her native Tibet—for pandas, at any rate. Or it may have been the monotony of life in a zoo instead of wandering at large among the valleys and foothills of the Himalayas, the heavy, smoke-laden air of London instead of the mountain sunshine and the keen, clean wind that blows across the roof of the world. Whatever it was, Ming pined away and died. Now thousands of children of all ages are sad about it, and London has lost one of its most amiable public figures.

From the very first Ming was the most popular of all the Zoo's residents. Not even the okapi could rival her. The okapi was just as rare and equally startling in appearance. But the okapi merely aroused curiosity, while Ming won the hearts of the public. She was a born comedian. She could hardly be anything else with that roly-poly figure, that baggy white suit of fur, and those comic black circles around her eyes. She looked like something out of a pantomime, and she did her stuff with a grotesque solemnity that was irresistible. What's more, she seemed to like doing it. She was one of the most cheerful sights of London, and cheerfulness is something that we can ill spare nowadays.

Guedalla Great Wit

Philip Guedalla, who died recently at the early age of 55, was probably the most brilliant member of the school of historians founded by Lytton Strachey. Almost too brilliant, in fact, for the constant sparkle of his wit was apt to blind the reader to the soundness of judgment and the immense erudition that he put into his best work. His painting of historical scenes was at times rather suggestive of those pictures done in fireworks, which are more dazzling than convincing. But he was none the less a very sound and serious historian. He made sure of his facts, and if he presented them in perhaps too entertaining a way, it is a fault that may well be regarded indulgently. Not many historians sin in this fashion, more's the pity!

Guedalla was one of the wittiest of men. He talked as he wrote, in epigrams. He did not have to elaborate them. They seemed to come of themselves. Hardly any writer of his time was more quoted than he. His death has certainly diminished the common stock of sparkling conversation. To begin quoting is an almost fatal temptation, but I must find space for my own favorite among his countless epigrams, his description of the three periods of Henry James as "James I, James II, and the Old Pretender". It is hard to see how that could be bettered either for wit or for penetrating judgment. Only a great novelist could survive such a lethal thrust, but fortunately James was—and is.

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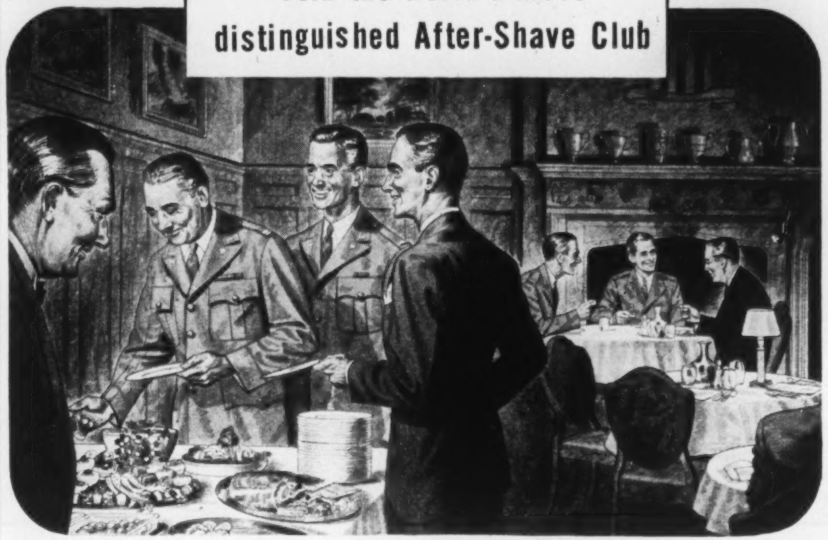

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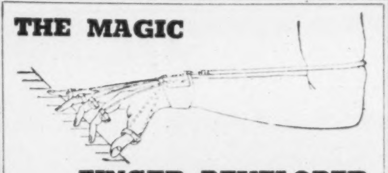
Oskar Morawetz, whose Quartet in F Minor had its first performance at the Conservatory of Music Hall last week and won high approval.

THE MAGIC



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canadian Première of Mahler's Notable "Song of the Earth"

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

INTELLECTUALLY the most important musical event in Toronto, since the performance of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" last September,was the Canadian première of Gustav Mahler's song-symphony "The Song of the Earth" by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan at Massey Hall on Jan. 23rd. The date is worth recording because it was that of the first production here of the finest work of a composer who died 34 years ago but whose music has only of recent seasons obtained widespread recognition.

Mahler, a Czech of obviously Teutonic sympathies was born in 1860 and died in 1911. From early life he was recognized as a great conductor; and in 1907-8 served in that capacity with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera House. But his real ambition was to be a great composer, and he strove industriously to that end. The refusal of the world to accord recognition to his music embittered his latter years and possibly shortened his life. He had a few extreme partizans but many critics. During the three years that remained to him after composing "Song of the Earth" this his most even and best constructed work was never accorded a public performance.

Owing to the enthusiasm of Erno Rapee all Mahler's symphonies have been heard in America over the air, and for my own part I have found them incoherent. Some sections revealed genius, others seemed loose and loquacious. But there is no doubt that this song-symphony, which runs about 50 minutes, is a masterpiece. Inspiration is sustained at a beautiful level from the first bar to the last. Though the music has a heartsick quality, it is never morbid and radiates emotional beauty.

The text of the six nostalgic lyrics was adapted from the Chinese by a German poet Hans Bethge. Mahler in turn altered the verses to suit his own predominant thought, withdrawal from the world. The text sung last week was from the pen of an English writer Stuart Wilson.

Owing to circumstances I heard the work over radio, and having no text in front of me found difficulty in understanding what was being sung. This, I am sure, was not the fault of the two soloists, Eileen Law, contralto, and Joseph Victor Laderoute, tenor; both noted for clear and expressive diction; but to the fact that, like many modern composers whose interests are primarily orchestral, Mahler failed to make his words singable; failed to consider needs and nature of the human voice as he did those of the various wind instruments which play so noble a part in his score.

Fine as were the tones of both soloists, admirable as was the taste and intensity of their vocalism, the glory of the production was Sir Ernest MacMillan's inspired interpretation of the ineffably beautiful orchestral commentary. It was in its nature as thrilling as similar commentary in Debussy's "Pelleas". Unquestionably, in this work at least, Mahler was a great genius.

Various Recitals

The artistry of the Negro lyric soprano Dorothy Maynor seems to improve with each fresh hearing. Born with a lovely, appealing voice of rare carrying power, study has made it an exquisite vehicle of expression, manifested in her nuancing and the emotional coloring she gives to her tones.

At her recital in Eaton Auditorium last week she won a special triumph in two arias from Handel operas: one from "Ottone" (the cry of a heartbroken mother); the other from "Rodelinda", of light and entrancing quality. The tragic fervor she gave to the first; and the glamor she revealed in the second, were beyond all praise. Her program represented many schools of song. Fauré's "Mandolin" was charmingly rendered and passion marked the interpretation of Richard Strauss's "Serenade". Massenet's aria "Il est doux, il est bon" had memorably tender quality; and she gave a most haunting rendering of Dvorak's greatest song, the nostalgic "Songs My Mother Taught Me". Naturally her singing of spirituals was sincere and moving. She had a very fine accompanist in Ernest Victor Wolff.

The Casavant Society gave another of its distinguished recitals at Eaton Auditorium last week with the brilliant Toronto organist, Muriel Gidley as guest artist, and the assistance of the Western-Technical-Commercial School Choir, directed by John Spanner. As in past appearances Miss Gidley displayed easy technical efficiency on manuals and pedals, with taste and imagination in shading and phrasing. Her Bach was noble and authoritative. In a very diversified program a Toccata prelude by Bairstow was especially beautiful and poetic appeal marked Brahms' "Lo! a Rose is Blooming".

Mr. Spanner's choir is of mixed voices and its tone and phrasing were marked by gentleness and refinement. In certain numbers it has a gracious floating quality. Notable among the offerings was the Spanish carol "In Joseph's Lovely Garden".

Unfamiliar Concerto

The Pops concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan last week featured a work that though ancient was nevertheless a novelty for most hearers. It was the Andantino and Rondo from Mozart's Concerto for flute and harp, a work replete with rococo charm. The soloists were two of the most accomplished members of the organization, Maude Waterhouse Craig, harpist, and Gordon Day, flautist. Their tone and expression was captivating. Another number which roused enthusiasm, typified a different age. It was Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue", which has now enjoyed two decades of continuous popularity. Leo Barkin, one of the most truly expert and sensitive of local pianists, has in the past distinguished himself in this work and as before the cooperation of Sir Ernest was glowing and brilliant. Other numbers of sure-fire appeal were the overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride", selections from Sullivan's "Gondoliers", the Strauss "Rosenkavalier" waltzes, and the melodious Berceuse and Praeludium by the Finnish composer, Jarnefelt, brother-in-law of Sibelius.

Canadian Music

Original Canadian works have been having a hearing of late. In connection with his series of recitals of 20th century music, Harry Adaskin, with Frances Marr at the pianoforte, played a Concerto by Barbara Pentland. Now resident in Toronto, Miss Pentland is originally a Winnipeg girl who has made intensive study of harmony and composition, and is expert in original devices. Her music makes no obvious appeal but its cleverness is undeniable.

The local Society for Contemporary Music organized with a very strong Board of Directors gave its first concert for the season at Conservatory Hall recently. The program was provided by local composers. A notable offering was Quartet in F minor by O. Morawitz which last December was awarded one of the prizes of the Canadian Performing Rights Society for the five best Canadian compositions of the year. The composer's aptitude for harmonic device is brilliant and he has melodic inspiration also. Another Quartet of fresh and promising quality was from the pen of H. Somers. Singular beauty and originality marked two songs for soprano and oboe, entitled "Landscapes", by Godfrey Ridout.

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THE FILM PARADE

A Good Group of Documentaries and a Very Mild Mystery Film

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE making of documentaries is a difficult and often thankless task since the documentarian is confronted by a public that definitely and stubbornly sets fiction above fact. To be assimilable the facts must be carefully wrapped in a parable. In the end it is usually the parable, however meretricious, that we remember, and the documentation, however scrupulously gathered, that we overlook.

Hollywood does an immense amount of fact gathering for almost every film it produces, but it is careful to keep its documentation in the background, along with the musical score, to enhance the mood and support the narrative. When it does that it can keep its audience absorbed for hours at a stretch. But the most optimistic documentarian can hardly count on extending the attention-span of his movie audience beyond twenty minutes.

The public is both obsessed and wearied by the technological world we live in, by mass organization, mass production, and mass humanity. As a result our attention tends to flag before any literal reflection of these things on the screen and to brighten and return the moment the distance shortens and the scene condenses about a solitary human figure if it is only the figure of an oiler at his engine or a worker tightening a bolt.

Recently the National Film Board presented a private showing of a number of non-theatrical documentaries made for distribution in industrial plants and army camps. These films dealt with morale-building in the Canadian army, with the organization of UNRRA, with problems of labor-management committees, and with the work of a group of painters in Quebec; and their interest lay in the skill with which complicated and unfamiliar material was reduced to sympathetic and understandable human terms. The only actors in these films were people engaged in their own normal activities and far too deeply concerned with them to be conscious of the presence of the camera. Some of them—particularly in "Partners in Production" a study of labor-management problems—were recognizably and disarmingly "types," but with none of the speciousness inherent in typecasting. So that what the camera caught—though only the camera was conscious of it—was the effective drama and story that sometimes reveals itself in the human face.

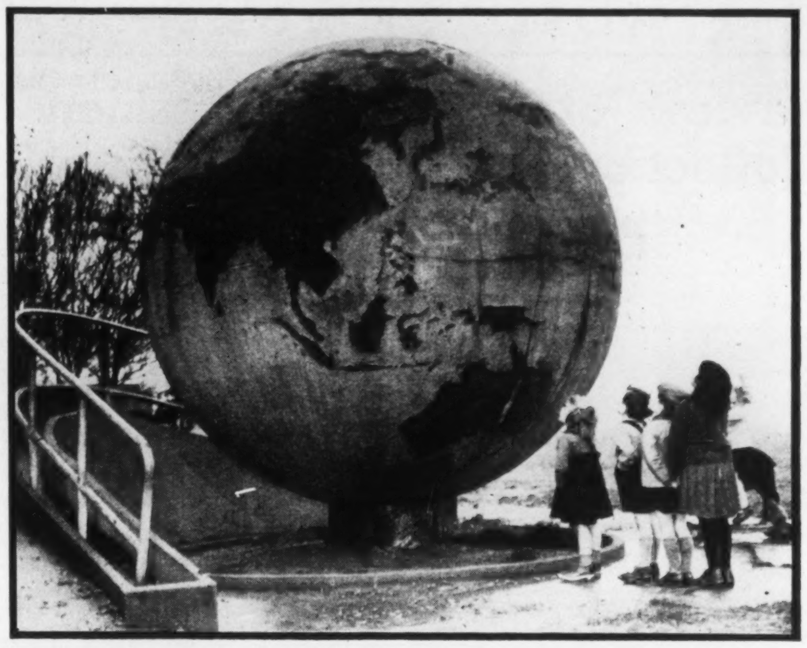
These films are not intended for the commercial theatre, but their sense of individual humanity is something that a commercial documentarian could borrow to advantage. The average movie-goer isn't interested in movements, surveys and industrial or ideological expositions, and is apt to look on documentaries in general as so much illustrated pedagogy. But his imagination always responds to the human figure sharply outlined against the job, the movement or the organization. We don't think in terms of masses. We think, as the movies have taught us, in terms of people.

A Rule Breaker

"The Suspect" violates practically all the rules that govern mystery stories and I'm not sure that it doesn't give you a new respect for the rules. The suspect (Charles Laughton) isn't under suspicion at all, as far as the audience is concerned, since he commits his crime in the open, early in the picture. This would be permissible if he were a disagreeable type whose conviction would be a source of satisfaction. But he isn't. He's a lovable character who murders his wife, a lady in the worst sense of the word, under fairly reasonable circumstances. You can't work up much hostility either towards the detective (Stanley Ridges) who hounds him, since Mr. Ridges is a manly Scotland Yard type merely engaged in doing his duty. This sort of thing is deeply confusing in a form that insists on your placing your sympathies as carefully as a gambler placing his bets.

It isn't long before Mr. Laughton commits another murder, his second victim being a wifebeater and blackmailer; and by this time you begin to feel that the hero, though right in the main, is a little too free with his spiked whiskey and blunt instruments. As a result it doesn't seem to matter much one way or the other when the justice that always presides off-screen catches up with him in the end.

Except for one sequence in which Mr. Laughton disposes of the body behind the parlor sofa just before visitors arrive, the suspense in "The Suspect" is mild and the pace unexciting. The star does his best with his curiously inconsistent role but doesn't quite succeed in reconciling his character's natural aptitudes for both murder and affectionate domesticity.



Anyone who says to a child in the open air school in Swinton, Lancashire, England, "It's a small world," will get a stare of pity. It isn't. In fact, it is quite the biggest school globe we have ever seen.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Review of New York Fashion Collections for Spring, 1945

By BERNICE COFFEY

New York

DURING the war years American fashions have come of age. Shut off from Paris, suffering at times from growing pains and the gaucheries of youth and faced with unaccustomed problems of shortages and government regulations, the designers have emerged with new confidence in their ability to produce beautiful clothes. Paris? Yes, they acknowledge Paris will continue to be a rich source of inspiration and has much to give the world. But in the meantime they have learned how to dress the American woman in a manner that is completely expressive of her and her way of life.

Casting the spotlight over the general scene of the Collections for Spring, 1945, we see: A slim silhouette but one with a feeling of fluid movement imparted by means of more fullness in skirts, drapery, peplums . . . much attention to the mid-riff . . . boleros . . . new armhole treatments, deep and square horseshoe shoulders; "legal" dolman sleeves . . . peek-a-boo effects . . . firm fabrics such as faille, paper taffetas, taffeta crepes.

The day we met Claire McCardell she wore her hair gathered in a top-knot thrust through with huge five-inch hairpins that stood out in a Statue of Liberty effect around the top of her head. Herself a young woman, Miss McCardell designs for other young women who like casual, functional, well-made sports clothes. Typical are her "pedal-pushers", tapered below-the-knee shorts with pleats around the waist in the fashion of men's trousers, done in grey flannel with fine white stripe. She likes to combine these with the "pop-over"—a wrap-around skirt—and matching jumper. Both three-piece and four-piece matched wardrobes are her answer to the problem of how to travel—if you must—even lighter than last Summer. A three-piece set combines a tangerine and white hair-ribbon plaid cotton blouse (with roll-up sleeves) with wool skirt and shorts in solid tangerine.

The styles of Mr. and Mrs. Rip Van Winkle's day have been drawn on for inspiration by Brownie of Foxbrownie. She calls it the Knickerbocker Dutch influence. It's young and sassy, especially in suits to which she gives brief jackets with deep pointed collars and generous bow ties,—often of the suit wool and often as not with ends that reach below the waist—and a new pocket shaped and built out like a little Dutch purse.

The drawstring line is used with telling effect, both in the silhouette and trimming. One redingote of brown spongey wool has a drawstring at the waist, hips and bosom, with the strings tying to close the coat.

Knickerbocker Dutch, too, are the hats which accompany the suits and street dresses, and which Brownie suggested for John Frederics to create. The bucket beret, a towering chocolate drop shape of felt which can be folded into several shapes, is a fascinating addition to both suits and dresses. Another is a huge, wide-on-the-side disk beret, directly copied from the beret of the Dutch settlers.

Jo Copeland has never been to Paris, raises Siamese cats and lives in a remodelled barn at Nyack. This season she gives her interpretation of the George Sand costumes worn by Merle Oberon in the film about the romance between Chopin and George Sand, "A Song to Remember," calling the Eton and bolero suits, dresses and reefers comprising the group her "Chopin Series". The prominent revers and extravagant collars, lacy jabot blouses, and the close, double-breasted buttoning of several of these costumes reflect the men's fashions of the early Nineteenth Century.

Chinese and Chopin

The short jacket suit with these romantic details has great importance in the collection. Outstanding in this series is a navy blue wool bolero suit the bolero lined in striped surah and fastened with big bone buttons above a gently flared skirt which buttons in back, and the white crepe blouse made with a cravat collar and a large bow of the surah at the throat.

Vera Jacobs designs for Capri Originals, a house famous for the young but very chic look. One of her cleverest and prettiest touches is the use of artificial flowers—roses, daisies, cornflowers—tacked on the floating side panel of a black crepe dress in a three-dimensional effect. This idea is repeated across the front peplum of another black dress. Here, too, one sees the gabardine suit made surprisingly in the softest of dressmaker styles.

Fascinating prints, such as a little story-telling Persian miniature print, a star print, cactus prints, and "crown jewel" buttons set in colored plastic or gilt are among the details which set this collection apart.

In the Anthony Blotta collection fabric contrast as well as fabric decor mark the "festive" costume for afternoon and cocktails. It appears in combination of a sequinned silk circlet print top with woolen skirt in a two-piece dress and in the fantail style jacket with dark crepe skirt. A series of collarless jacket suits in thin woollens have their jackets tied together at the waist and the upper portion of the sleeves and the chest area patterned with paillettes, minute self-material flowers centered with rhinestones, or tiny wool yarn flowers dotted with bright sequins.

The Chinese (or is it the Madame Chiang Kai-shek?) influence is reflected in several two-piece costumes of silk shantung in combinations such as lime and tangerine and Summer brown banded along mandarin lines with multi-color sequin and gold thread embroidery. The coats of these ensembles are three-quarter mandarin styles fastened with tiny frogs, the dresses reed-like and beltless.

Many versions of this house's "drama coat" contribute color and highly contrasting sweep to the slim costumes worn beneath. A braid-trimmed raglan-sleeved coat is shown in thick-napped petunia wool with wool soutache braid across the shoulders and down the tuxedo front. This coat, as do several others, features a new shove-up sleeve to just below the elbow.

At Philip Mangone who is called "the dean of American designers", we saw his outstanding group of Great Lady Coats, of pale light grey. One of them, with a symmetric neckline, buttons from neck to hem down the side and this same treatment is repeated in the back. Starchy white pique pipes the neck and sleeves and edges a single pocket. With this coat, the model wore a magnificent stole of silver fox.

This designer has used his beloved checks and stripes in his Scarf Coats. One of them has a black wool top, skirt of black and white check, red lizard belt, and a long stole of the check to drape around the shoulders in a casual manner.

The highly individual type of wool suit for which Bruno of Spectator Sports is famed appears in a series of striped and line-checked woollens made up into hip-length cardigan jackets and slimly flared skirts. One group of these suits is shown with black or brown satin blouses matching the jacket lining, a satin girdle to tie in a bow at the centre waist or as a scarf around the neck, and satin gauntlets. Or, as in one suit in navy and shocking striped wool, the blouse is made of shocking pink taffeta.

It is a temptation to the reporter to allow the prints of this collection to steal the show. The pond lily print, the hand print, the angel print and the Veronica Lake print with red sequin lips, which is seen in both dinner pajamas and a dinner dress, are a few of the most unique. Several prints are trimmed with satin, notably a two-piece costume in the black and white "Sanskrit" motif. A wide black satin sash tied in a bow at the centre of the waist of the dress, and falling to the hem, shows beautifully under the matching sleeveless coolie coat.

The satin coat of less than full length appears in several versions, beginning with a bracelet sleeved black satin Chinese tunic. A frog-fastened mandarin coat with more fullness in back is shown in black satin for dinner and in pale powder blue for evening.

The bare midriff, shown even for daytime, is the sensation of Adele Simpson's collection. There's an extra piece of material which goes along, in case you haven't got the nerve after all, but the way Miss Simpson showed it, the uncovered diaphragm surrounded by an utterly simple black crepe dress with bodice knotted over the bosom, indicates she believes that many women will be braving the airs and stares of Spring with a sense of high fashion adventure—and nothing else in the middle. Let's hope the brave are also the concave. The bare midriff evening gown is two-piece and oriental-looking, the top fitted

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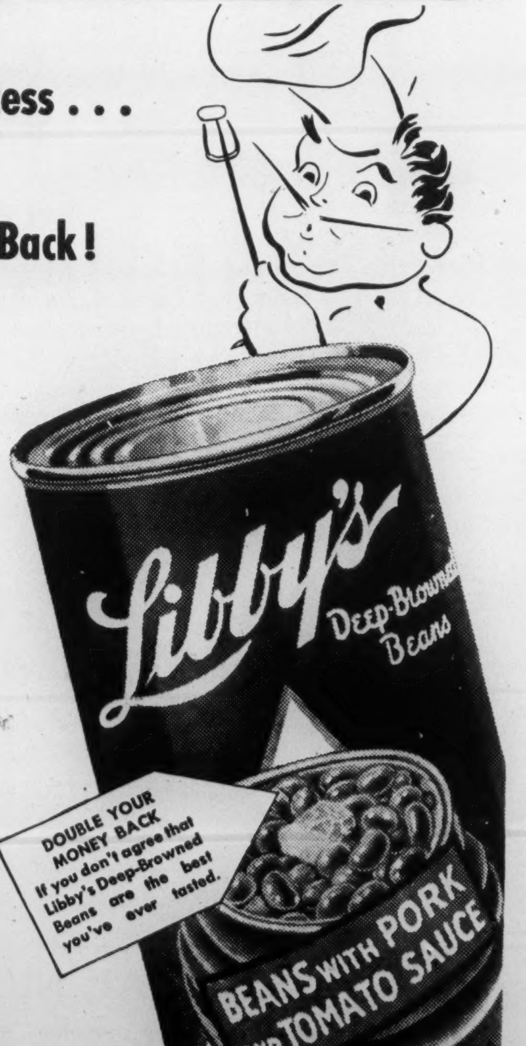
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like a nautch-dancer's with high round neck, wide flaring cap shoulders, covering the shoulders, back and bosom but leaving the whole expanse between bosom and waistline bare. A full circular skirt, dramatic in cut but untrimmed, is the costume's other half. Miss Simpson also does the Swoon Suit, a glorified and glamorized version of the suit which has become "Voice" Sinatra's trade-mark. Of soft blue wool, its jacket is longish and curved, its skirt moderately full, its blouse of white crepe banded around the neck and tied with a rose-colored bow.

A feeling of Renoir in little striped taffeta petticoats, Near East reflection in drapery called the "spiral swathe," because it begins as a peplum and goes around, spiral fashion, and down the back, and Oriental drapes front and back are stand-outs in the Ben Reig collection.

Here they like to do new things with sleeves—for instance, the "Persian Puff," which resembles the huge bud of a flower, the wrapped "turban" sleeve, the cape sleeve, the deep arm hole draped sleeves, and the winged sleeve with flyaway effect at the back.

Much of the glowing color of this collection, especially the strong purples and greens, is Near East in origin. Soft blues and reds blend in a number of flower prints, notably a lovely "flower arrangement" print in a short afternoon dress which the model wears without a hat and with a small, matching fan such as those you see in Whistler portraits.

These fans are new accessories—they range from prints to a miniature black feather fan. Another important note for many costumes is the hair ribbon, which is revived in a wide band of ribbon wrapped around the head and tied with a big bow high above the forehead. Up-swept hair-do, of course.

Possibly the only generalization that can be made of Nettie Rosenstein's collection is that it is a beautiful panorama of the mutable wartime silhouette. The more spectacular evidence is in the intricacies of skirt drapery, even in the slim skirts of town suits; the most anticipatory in tunic or lampshade flares on jackets and coats, and in Turkish drapery in evening gowns, one with a tunic formed of white net folds over a slim, slit skirt of white crepe. The "futura drape," which juts out in a point from the hem on each side of many skirts, is actually not drapery but a shaping of the seams. Such a skirt appears for daytime in a navy wool bolero suit with a surplice blouse in shell-printed pink silk, and for evening in an ultra-sophisticated green and fuchsia print gown with slashed neckline and short sleeves, worn with long fuchsia gloves.

Swag drapery on each side of the skirt is looped in under the hem of both day and evening dresses, giving movement as well as width to the silhouette. The slinky skirts of several evening gowns are draped, then slit high on each side of a looped center panel, so that the wearer steps into the dress via the slits.

Plenty of color, as well as lots of navy and black, runs throughout the collection, with vivid print turbans and gloves worn not only with print dresses but with dressmaker suits of sheer wool. One of the most flattering shades of the collection is candy pink, seen in a wool gabardine suit with black and pink silk blouse.

Hattie Carnegie

Hattie Carnegie's suits, as always, are superb in every detail. The street suits are done in wool . . . patterned and plain, in fine flannel, and in the hand-woven texture of which Miss Carnegie is so fond. Jacket lines have a pleasing variety. Some are snug little button-down-the-front affairs, some nip in at the waist and flare slightly below it . . . some are cutaways with elbow-length sleeves . . . some cut wide in the bodice to serve as show windows for enchanting little blouses. These last fasten below the waist with two little sets of double buttons that give the suit a sort of story-book coachman look. There is a new treatment of skirts in the high-in-the-front low-in-the-back waistlines that appear in several of the suits. One of the most dramatic of these is the Crusader suit . . . a costume for the woman who knows how to hold her head high. The jacket and skirt are of Spring Navy wool . . . the golden buttons of the jacket open to show a crepe blouse and matching jacket lining done in red and white to simulate the crusader's cross of the knights of old.

Another suit in more gala mood is in black bombazine. It has one of those open-window jackets that show off a beauty of a pale blue blouse in waterfall moire that is delicately etched with imperial-looking Chinese embroidery. It has jewelled buttons and a skirt with a flattering high-over-the-blouse belt line. This is one of those lovely Carnegie tricks that makes it possible for you to dance in the blouse and skirt and look beautifully dressed.

Her "rabbit-out-of-the-hat" dress can be worn three different ways. Of Spring Navy wool, with a vertically slit neck, it has dressmaker buttons as decor for tight, elbow-length sleeves. The split personality note is to be found in a many-pointed, apron-like peplum that, in the first showing, is worn as such. It comes off to reveal a narrow, sliver of a belt at the waist. The peplum is then worn as a bib-like collar that is tied at the back; or in quite opposite fashion, with the fullness of the peplum-collar worn at the back and the broad ties brought down and crossed over the bodice in the front. In this third version, the ties are tucked into the belt which holds them snugly in place.

Peekaboo black lace is revived for an engaging little full-skirted dinner dress with a lace bustle and a low dipped ballerina bosom line. The under skirt is black; but the under bodice is a pale skin tone, making for a lovely effect under the sheer black lace. The "no-better-than-she-should-be" note is to be found in the bare look at the small of the back . . . where the under bodice and the under-skirt fail (by design, of course) to meet.

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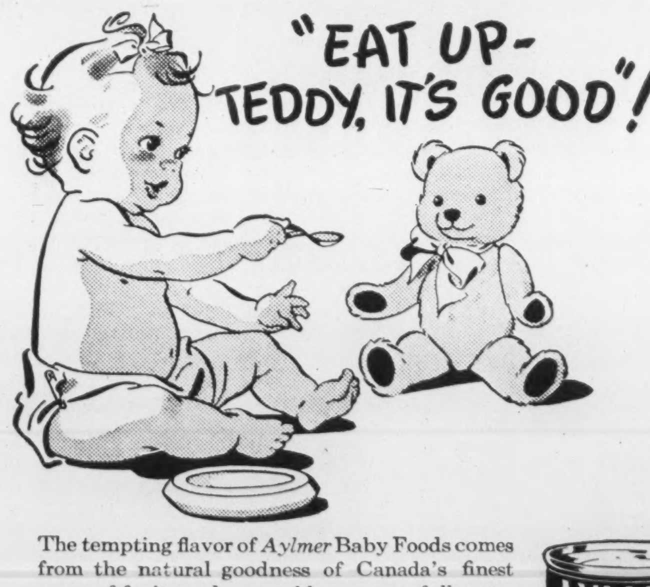
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CONCERNING FOOD

Man at Work in the Kitchen in the Role of Occasional Chef

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU are a cook book collector, and don't mind a rather facetious one which labels the breakfast section "The Dawn's Early Light" you will certainly want to buy "Men in Aprons", by Lawrence A. Keating, published by George J. McLeod, Ltd., Toronto, ($2.75). This is a cook book which claims to have been written for men who hardly know what a kitchen looks like. "This opus is for the husband, brother, sweetheart who knows nothing about cookery. Expert male housewives stay away from our dough!" Few of us consider ourselves experts but we get by, but even those for whom uncurdled Hollandaise and a tender French omelet are complete commonplaces will find some very good food in these pages.

There are two varieties of cook books. The all-inclusive sort of which everybody must have one for reference, and then the specialty cook books which confine themselves to one subject—fish, eggs, chafing dish cookery, or the favored dishes of the writer. "Men in Aprons" is in the second category, and many of the dishes Mr. Keating likes would find a welcome sign out on most tables.

It is comforting, too, to find one cook book writer who freely admits some of the difficulties of following his art. So many food authorities talk as if having all the parts of a meal ready at the right moment, and the kitchen looking continually like an exhibition model room, is just child's play; and if your souffle is ready ahead of your steak, and dirty dishes are crowding around in a general mess, you are, by inference, a moron.

Lawrence Keating has a chapter on Sunday night supper, which in the section of Milwaukee where he lives is called Sunday night tea, though it is eaten at Jack Benny and Charlie McCarthy time. He confesses comfortingly to getting off schedule in preparing this meal, and quotes his wife's criticism: "You have the tea steeping but your biscuits aren't done. You have the tea wagon equipped with plates and silverware and napkins but no butter, no pickles, no jam. And see, your cake tins are lying there in the sink." Louella went on ruthlessly, "They could be washed and back in place in the drawer. It makes one wonder," she finished, sweeping grandly through the doorway, "just how efficient you are at the office."

Either Mr. Keating is writing for posterity after the war is over, or else Mrs. Keating does some clever butterless, sugarless, creamless cookery herself in between times for a lot of the recipes call for these rarities in fairly substantial quantities, but then all of us save up and have a splurge now and then. There is a chapter on drinks—alcoholic ones—good plain directions on carving, and some convenient measurement tables which even tell you how many ounces there are in a No. 2 can and a tall one, so that you know where you are with a recipe which recommends a tall can when you only own a dumpy one.

Here's the recipe for Mr. Keating's

Favorite Sandwich

½ slice of caraway rye bread from a round loaf
1 slice of Swiss cheese
1 slice of tomato
1 large slice of white meat of chicken
2 strips of crisp bacon

Over all pour Thousand Island dressing which has been thinned with cream. Garnish with water cress. He suggests serving this on Sunday night with black olives, pineapple torte and coffee. The pineapple torte is a marvellous mixture of angel cake, sugar, eggs and cream; for Mr. Keating likes sweet things and doesn't think of leaving the cake and cookie making to the little woman. Try his

Fudge Squares

3 tablespoons of butter
1 cup of sugar
1 egg well beaten
2 squares of bitter chocolate
½ teaspoon of vanilla
⅓ cup of milk
1 cup of flour
1 teaspoon of baking powder
½ cup walnuts cut in small pieces

Cream the butter, add sugar. "Add well beaten egg and melted chocolate. Sift flour. Measure and sift again with baking powder. Add alternately with milk. Fold in nuts and vanilla. Pour into buttered pan 9 by 13 inches. Bake in a preheated oven at 375 degrees for 20 minutes. Remove from oven. Cut in 2 inch squares. When cold dust with powdered sugar and remove from pan."

Lawrence Keating thinks eating a pretty important thing—don't we all? In his introduction he tries to figure out how many meals we all eat including tea and those extra refrigerator snacks which he thinks are as old as time. "Like back in the cave era when it got to be 7 p.m. Mrs. Man would yawn, 'Paleontological, don't you think it's time to put out the wild cat and wind the water clock? Remember you have to get up early tomorrow and go over on the other side of our mountain and murder those horrid Neanderthalers.' So Man, docile even in those days, would reluctantly lay aside *Stone Age Stuff*, the picture weekly. He'd get up and stretch and go and lock the front and back boulders. Probably he'd hesitate passing the pantry remembering that nice hickory smoked Brontosaurus ham buried there. So he'd dig it up and make himself a zesty, tangy, ham-on-leaves sandwich with fresh mildew relish. Then contentedly sucking stray bits of gristle from between his teeth he'd follow the Mrs. into the master caveroom and peel off his sport skins and slip into his Ichthyosaurus nightgown, and go snoring asleep."

Cold Weather Curry for Flavor

By ALICE FOX

CURRY powder is a combination of many condiments and spices all ground together. Among them are coriander seeds, mustard seeds, cinnamon, mace, cloves and turmeric, the latter giving to the powder its smell and bright color.

Basic Curry Sauce

1 small onion, sliced
1½ tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons flour
1 tablespoon curry powder
1 tomato, sliced
1 pint soup stock

Sauté onion in melted butter until slightly browned. Add flour and curry powder and stir until blended. Add tomato. Gradually stir in the stock, add salt and pepper to taste, and bring to a boil. Simmer gently for 20 minutes. The curry must be thoroughly cooked and the sauce reduced to thickness.

With this sauce, almost any kind of leftover meat and vegetables can be curried.

Mutton Curry

1 cup leftover cooked lamb or mutton, diced
1 recipe Basic Curry Sauce
3 cups hot cooked rice, seasoned

Stir diced meat into the hot curry sauce. Bring to a boil and simmer for 5 minutes. Allow the meat to stand in the sauce at least ½ hour to absorb flavor. Reheat, and serve with boiled rice, and a dish of chutney. Chutney brings out the delicate flavor of the mixture.

Curried Eggs

4 hard-cooked eggs
2 slices bread
Butter
1 cup Basic Curry Sauce
1 tablespoon brown sugar
Lemon juice

Cut hard-cooked eggs in halves. Cut stale bread in 1/3-inch slices and remove crusts; then cut in 2-inch squares. Sauté squares in small amount of butter, turning frequently to brown evenly. Place one half egg on each crouton of fried bread. To the basic curry sauce, add brown sugar and lemon juice and heat. Pour two tablespoons of the curry sauce over each half egg.

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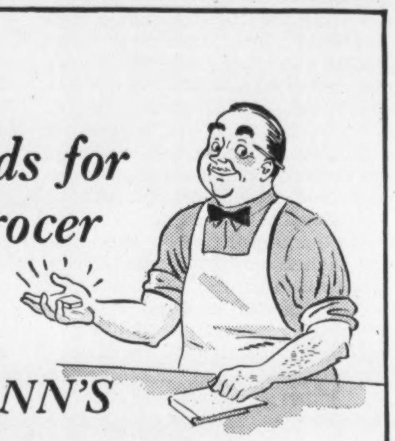

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If Your Baby Catches Cold

By MEREDITH MOULTON REDHEAD, PH.B., *Baby Counsellor of Heinz Home Institute*

- To a young baby, even a slight cold can be serious—and should therefore be treated with respect. So it's wise to consult your doctor at the first sign of illness. He will probably advise you to put the child to bed—give him plenty of liquids, including fruit juices—and follow similar routine precautions. Of course every mother knows that a well-balanced diet, rich in vitamins and minerals, is an important factor in keeping a baby well. That's why so many women depend on highly nutritive Heinz Baby Foods! They carry the famous quality trademark of Heinz 57 Varieties—known everywhere for 75 years as among the world's finest and most delicious foods.

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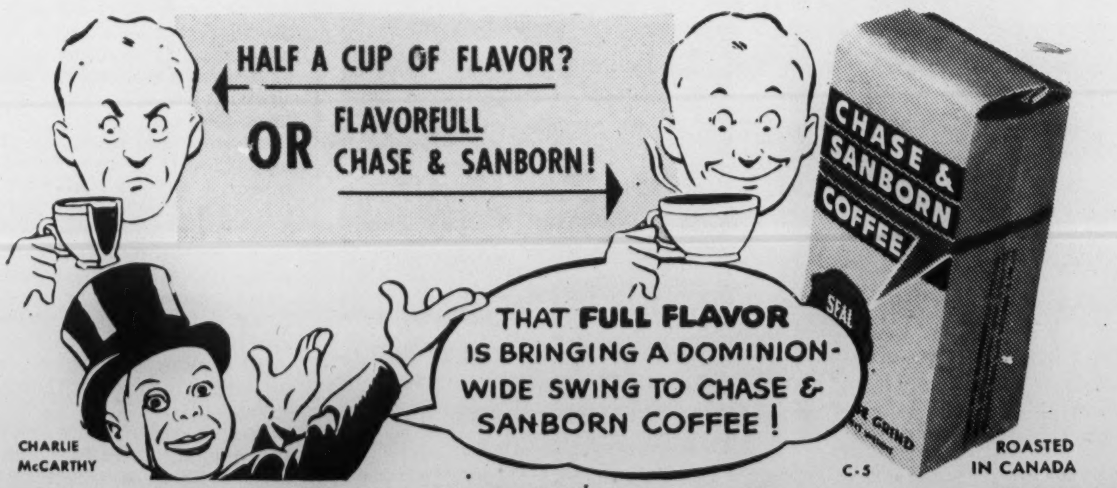
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THE OTHER PAGE

The Night They Got the Nigger, A Night I Will Never Forget

By ROBERT DUNBAR

YOUR first experience with violence, as a child, is liable to leave a lasting impression on your mind. I have often wondered, since 1939, what effects their first experiences of violence will have on the children of those countries unfortunate enough to have been in the path of the German Wehrmacht. I have wondered in the light of my own experience.

At the age of 11 years I was an experienced, if not highly skilled, horseman. That is—I could rate a horse a furlong in the time ordered by the man who owned or trained it. I understood horses, even if I didn't exactly love them. By some peculiar circumstance beyond my ken at the time, I had learned a lot of the secrets of race horses. This knowledge had won me a position as chief exercise boy with a small stable of horses. It didn't matter to me that they were known in the trade as "Dogs".

There was one thing to be said for the owner of these horses . . . he knew their station in life, and he never could be accused of running them out of their class. The A circuit fairs in Western Canada were as high as he ever aimed. It was on this circuit that my first experience with violence occurred.

When you have a stable of horses—or even a stable consisting of one horse—you are entitled to a tack room. A tack room is a stall in which you keep your tack—saddles, bridles, bandages, blankets and all such paraphernalia. In addition it is the room in which you sleep. Having five horses we were considered fairly big-time and were accorded two stalls for tack rooms. The trainer and his assistant slept in a room, fairly free of such encumbrances as tack trunks, and the other ginny and myself slept in the second one, amidst a welter of gear and bales of hay and straw. Our beds were old army cots, unhampered by such contrivances as mattresses or pillows.

At the time, we were in Saskatoon—a Western Canadian metropolis of 40,000, located in the middle of the wheat belt. The accommodations were limited, even for an A Circuit Fair. The stalls to which we were assigned were ramshackle affairs, mere lean-tos, with no floors. They offered little protection from the weather, which usually chose the week of the fair to prove inclement.

STABLED next to us was one of the characters of the circuit. He was an old negro who had two horses. These horses were owned, as far as we knew, by a wealthy American. The old colored man was trainer, ginny and exercise boy, and he loved those horses with a passion I have seldom seen equalled, even on the race-tracks where sentimentality is as common as hay-fever.

The Nigger, as he was known to us was a source of great interest to me. He was the first colored man I had known, and he was one of the most loquacious characters I have ever met. On top of that he had a goat: no ordinary goat, but a goat of remarkable beauty, and as clever as he was beautiful.

The Nigger's goat was always as clean and shiny as it is possible to keep a goat. He had an unbelievable appetite for cigarettes and beer, and was constantly getting drunk at the expense of the ginnys on the track who had never seen a beer-drinking goat before. Although I was too young to be admitted to the mysterious tent from which the swipes and trainers exited staggering and laughing uproariously, I managed to bribe some of them to buy bottles of beer for me so that I could feed it to the goat.

The Nigger kept his tack room as neat and clean as his goat, if not more so. He covered the rough, whitewashed walls with sheets, set up his bed—no army cot for him—and even hung a couple of pictures. His tack trunks were draped with white canvas, and generally the room was so spick and span that most of the men felt embarrassed to enter it.

THE Nigger was possessed of an infectious gaiety. When he walked his equine charges in the morning he carried on such a conversation with them it was difficult not to enter into the spirit of the thing with him. Win or lose, every race was a great adventure. He was never robbed—"just out-lucked", as he called it, although I personally leaned toward the former view on a couple of occasions.

But there was one field in which he was never out-lucked. Around noon, when the morning's work was finished and the afternoon's had not begun, there was always a group of men who would spread out a great blanket, haul out handfuls of silver, and start shooting crap. I had never seen so much money. At least, seeing it in quantities of silver made it look a great deal more than it was, no doubt. But the Nigger, who talked to the dice in the same confident and happy voice he used with his two horses, always came away from these sessions with most of the money. As soon as the pari-mutuel wickets opened he would stroll into the closest one and change the silver into bills. These bills he would bring back to his tack room and hide.

After five days of consistently winning at these noontime crap games, the Nigger became slightly unpopular with the men who were contributing to his support. Without understanding what it was all about I heard vague mutterings about "Niggers always know how to palm the dice," and "Ain't no Nigger born who could shoot dice honest."

I can remember hearing some of the men speculating as to where the Nigger hid his take. I thought no more about it until the night when it happened. It must have been two o'clock in the morning. I was sleeping, and I was wakened by a strange sound. Somebody was crying.

It was no ordinary crying, and I found that the ginny who shared the tack room with me had been wakened, too.

"What the hell's that?" he asked, as he rolled out of his cot and pushed the lower half of the door open. "Jeezus!" he whispered . . . I leapt out of bed, scared stiff, and crept out into the open after him.

"The Nigger's drunk," he said . . . and for a moment I believed him. The Nigger was staggering up and down in front of his tack room, grabbing at the back of his head, all the time half-moaning, half sobbing. We ran over to him.

Then we realized he wasn't drunk. The ground around him was wet—wet with his blood. In a few moments we were surrounded by men wearing the strange garb in which race-track people sleep—shirts—pants—suits—underwear—everything but pyjamas.

"Somebody's tried to kill the Nigger!" They were right. Through a horrified haze I could see that the old colored man was grabbing at the back of his head—at a great gaping hole from which poured torrents of blood. He was weak now, and sank down on the ground. Somebody with more presence of mind than the rest had brought a car.

"Take him to the hospital!"

"Naw! Wait for the ambulance—he might die in your car!"

"Yeah, wait for the ambulance."

After what seemed ages the ambulance arrived. The old man, weak and gasping and still moaning, was dumped, face down, on to a stretcher, and with a roar of its siren which woke every living thing for miles around, the track ambulance took him off to the hospital.

We talked a while in excited groups about what had happened, and then I was suddenly gripped by a wave of nausea. I went out behind the barn and was violently ill. Just as we were going back to bed a police car arrived, and everyone was questioned, but no one was arrested.

The next morning everything seemed normal. It wasn't until I saw the goat wandering around that I remembered what had happened. I went into the Nigger's neat tack room to see if I could find some food for the goat, and a shambles was what I found. The white sheeting had been ripped off the walls, the tack trunks had been upset, and the bed had been torn to pieces, chunks of mattress stuffing were everywhere. I ran out.

I learned later that the Nigger didn't die, that he was recuperating in the civic hospital and somebody else took his horses back to their owner in the States. I tried not to think of that night, and what he had looked like, with the blood flowing out of that great hole in his head. Whenever that picture did come into my mind I used to get rid of it by thinking about the goat that ate cigarettes and drank beer—and wondering what became of it.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 3, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Germany Praying For a "Sentimental" Peace

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

The one thing that Germany's inner circle of war lords is praying for is a "sentimental" peace that they know will not endure more than a few years, says Mr. Woodhouse. But Germany can be punished, and still the peace can be based on the realities of race and geography and economics that alone will preserve it. In fact, only so can she be punished.

London.

A BODY that is sick is dominated by its sickness, so that it no longer feels or acts in normal proportion. A problem that is compounded of more than one part will, if any part be magnified by its difficulty, no longer appear in its true balance, and will seem to demand a solution that is in fact inadequate to it. So now, the problem of the European peace which is a political, racial, economic and geographical problem, is dominated by the exaggeration of the political aspect, following the development of apparent divergencies of political opinion between the United Nations, and no longer appears in its true perspective.

This is the sickness that has overtaken current thinking on the future shape of Europe, and the distortion of reason and the denial of experience that it has caused is very considerable. The importance of approaching the question correctly is the importance of avoiding another world war, and it may therefore appear worth while to insist upon the recognition of certain realities which are ineluctable in the long term however much politicians and statesmen struggle against them.

What has already been decided upon in the matter of the new Europe? Russia has decided certain things—notably that German labor and resources should be employed without limit in the reconstruction of the damage the German army has done in the U.S.S.R.—and the United States, Britain, France, Poland and others of the United Nations have decided other things. On many of these no announcement of general agreement has been made, but certain major decisions have received the blessing of the Allies as a whole.

The most important of them is the decision to divide Germany territorially, and no decision could be more significant. It implies the victory of emotional political doctrine over the hard facts of economics, race and geography, and it implies that the Allies, not thinking it possible to prevent a future war by the removal of the causes, are banking everything on their ability to make it simply impossible for Germany to conduct a war.

The Essential Difference

Here is the essential difference between the two schools of thought. One school believes that wars are not without removable causes, and sees these causes in the provision of incentives to war in the shape of "unnatural" distortions of a nation's life. They are called the idealists, and among them many important names are numbered—including Lord Keynes.

The other school says that the Germans are sub-human anyway (how reminiscent of what the Germans have said about the rest of the world!). This group will therefore pin their faith to arms, and not mind how much territory they take from Germany, or what indemnities they force her to pay. This is the very pleased-with-itself Vansittart school, and it is certainly the more popular.

But underlying realities have a way of forcing themselves through any preventive apparatus, however impressive, and the people of the world have a way of growing out of the first fine fervor of victory, or if they do not their sons do. So much the history books tell of Versailles, that 20 years after the people of France and Great Britain threw their hats

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada's Employment Problem

By P. M. RICHARDS

FROM all this talk of "full employment" after the war (which for Canada means nearly one million more jobs than existed before it) two points seem to stand out: (1) our Canadian dependence on foreign markets, which means that the prices of our products and therefore our costs of production must be low enough to win against the competition of other suppliers, and (2) that our government stands committed to manufacture additional jobs by means of make-work projects should "private enterprise" fail to fill the bill—an undertaking which, while no doubt praiseworthy, may well prove costly.

In spite of the tremendous deferred demand for goods, both at home and abroad, that will become effective as factories are reconverted to peace, it is widely believed that private enterprise will be unable to provide sufficient jobs. Note a statement in President Roosevelt's recent budget message to Congress: "Manifestly, full employment in peacetime can be assured only when the reduction in war demand is approximately offset by additional peacetime demand from the millions of consumers, businesses, and farmers, and by federal, state and local governments. And that means that consumers' expenditures and business investments must increase by about 50 per cent, measured in constant prices, above the level of the year 1939 if full employment is to be provided by private enterprise." Apparently the President is not very hopeful regarding private enterprise, and believes that its job-making will have to be substantially supplemented by government.

Canada's Position Unlike U.S.'s

As the United States course of action may be expected to influence Canadian policy, an important basic difference in position should be noted. This is that the United States is much more self-contained than Canada is or can be; less than 10 per cent of U.S. national income is normally derived from export trade as against upwards of 30 per cent in the case of Canada. Thus any increased costs of production resulting from government make-work spending are a much smaller threat to her economy than they are in Canada's case. In other words, it does not follow that what is practicable for the United States is practicable for Canada.

When Mr. Roosevelt spoke of "private enterprise" he meant the enterprise of private citizens as distinct from governmental enterprise, and he meant *all* private enterprise, the enterprise of the "little" people, the storekeepers, plumbers, farmers, fishermen, as well as the big corporations. He well knew that the corporations could not possibly provide more than a moderate proportion of the needed jobs. That this is the case is shown by the December bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, which says that out of a total of 45,166,000 employed persons in the United States in 1940, only 10,573,000 or 23 per cent were engaged in manufacturing. Adding construction and mining raises the figure to 30 per cent, and if retail and wholesale trade, transportation and other public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate are further added, the total rises to 25,662,000 or 57 per cent. The remainder, nearly 20,000,000, were engaged in services of many kinds, in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and in government activities. Thus "industry", in the usual sense of the term, accounted for less than a third of the total gainful employment, and all "business" for only something more than half.

Hold Production Costs Within Limits

The bank goes on to point out that business as a body cannot accept the challenge to provide full employment because there is no such thing as business as a body; the U.S. census of 1940 showed 9,758,000 separate employers and own-account workers; hence "the decisions which govern business are not the decisions of a single commander, but of millions of individuals, animated by an infinite number and variety of influences." This means that the consumers of business's products and services are the real employment bosses.

The situation seems to be, then, that neither the United States nor Canada can hope to have anything like the necessary volume of employment without a high level of production and trade. To have plenty of jobs we must have prosperity. But, as already said, Canada's prosperity depends to a much larger extent than that of the United States on ability to sell surplus products abroad, and that, in turn, depends largely on the prices asked for them as compared with those asked by other suppliers. Therefore, whatever the United States may do, we Canadians must keep our production costs within the limits set by competitive requirements.

The national socialists propose that government enterprise should replace private enterprise. Under the circumstances we have to meet, and with the high-cost record of government operation, no policy would appear less likely to produce good results. By all means let us make use of the powers of government to facilitate production and trade and in particular to provide additional employment, when needed, by means of public works undertakings, and let us plan carefully to this end. But let us also never forget that the most effective employment-creating service government can render, and the most socially constructive, is to seek to create economic conditions that lead to the development of opportunities for people to help themselves.

Driving Isn't Any Too Good in Italy, These Days, Either

If you think driving has been particularly tough in Canada this winter, take a look at this road in Italy, where continual rain and snow have turned the Lombardy Plain into a veritable quagmire. Caught during their advance by the bad weather, Allied troops found that the last three miles of this road leading to their forward positions had collapsed under the traffic and rains. The local rock was soft and not fit for road surfacing, so the Royal Engineers built a "corduroy" road, made of logs cut from the nearest wood, twenty miles behind the line. Roads of this type were common in early days in pioneer Ontario, and are still used to some extent in the northern bush to haul out timber in the wintertime. Above: British troops are seen laying logs for the corduroy road. Then rains running down the hillside threatened to flood it, and deep drainage ditches were cut along the edge of the road (below).

Below: This is how the road looked when it was completed, except for laying ballast on top of the logs to supply a comparatively smooth surface for vehicles, now delivering vital supplies to frontline troops.

(*Continued from Page 22*)

in the air with delight because they did not after all have to go to war simply because the treaty, which was very like the one we are promised now, was torn up by Hitler.

In 20 years from now what Englishman, Frenchman, American or Russian will go to war to prevent the Germans of, say, Bavaria, joining up with the Germans of, say, East Prussia? Or to prevent the Germans from having a heavy industry? Or to prevent them from taking back bits of their territory that were torn away?

To argue like this is not to be soft to Germany. God knows she has deserved all she gets. It is to be hard to her, for the one thing that her inner circle of war lords prays for is precisely the sentimental, exaggerated peace that they know will not endure more than a few years. Germany can be punished and still the peace can be based on the realities of race and geography and economics that alone will preserve it. In fact, only so can she be punished.

If it is said that an international police force acting under a new and better League of Nations will stop German monkey business for ever, whatever the terms of the peace, let us remember the old League, and the very plain fact that a League derives its power from the sovereign nations that comprise it, and the nations their power from the people who elect the governments. Let us remember these things and pray that the signs that the political disorders of the moment, where dissension over Poland creates a promise of German territory to Poland, and the precedent is followed in favor of Belgium and Holland, will not mean a "surgeon's" peace of the type that foundered so catastrophically so soon after its signing at Versailles.

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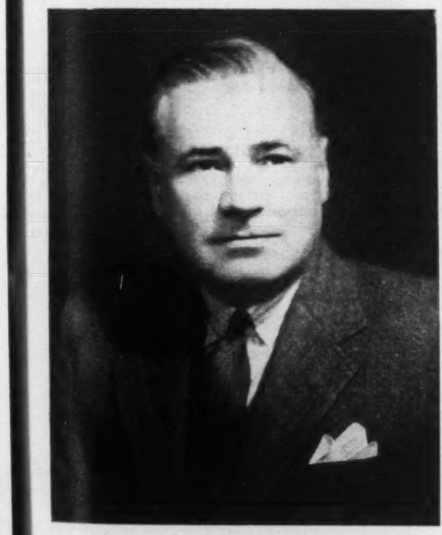
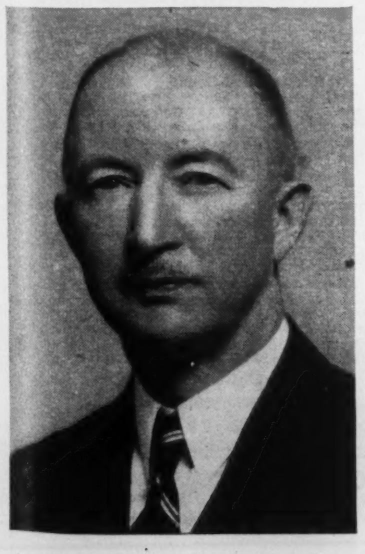


C. A. MASSEY

Recently elected President of Lever Brothers Canada to succeed Mr. G. A. S Nairn, who has taken up other important responsibilities with the Lever concern in England. Mr. Massey has been associated with Lever Brothers Canada for nearly twenty years and has just returned to Canada from Australia.



A. MILLIGAN, who has been appointed Superintendent of Manitoba and Saskatchewan branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Mr. Milligan succeeds Mr. H. F. Liggins, who retires on pension after 32 years' service in the Bank, the last five as Superintendent at Winnipeg. For ten years previously he was Superintendent at Regina.

Mr. Milligan has had a long and varied banking experience. Before coming to Winnipeg in 1930 as Manager of the Bank's branch there he served in various capacities in Canada, Newfoundland, London, Eng., and New York. A veteran of the last War in the Imperial Forces he was awarded the Military Cross and retired with the rank of Captain.

Company Reports

Manufacturers Life

A BUSINESS production record for the company was established in 1944 by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, the new business for the year amounting to $94,533,743, as compared with $82,786,687 in the previous year. The previous new business record was made in the boom year of 1929, when the company had agencies in territories in the Far East now occupied by Japanese forces. At the end of 1944 the company's total business in force amounted to $790.161.509, as compared with $727,387,966 at the end of 1943. Total income in 1944 was $48,834.776, as compared with $42,669.420 in 1943. Assets at the end of 1944 totalled $264,909,571, as compared with $244,424,890 at the end of the previous year. As in previous years, the company's funds available for investment were largely subscribed to government war financing in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and other member countries of the United Nations in which the company is carrying on business. Payments to policyholders in 1944 totalled $14,889,030, as compared with $13.442.479 in 1943. At the end of 1944 the contingency reserve and surplus amounted to $12,844,900, as compared with $11,551,299 at the end of the previous year.

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Canada Life

DURING the past year the Canada Life Assurance Company increased its life insurance in force to $887,741,968, and in addition had in force at December 31, 1944, retirement income bonds not yet matured, with maturity benefits of $84.804,125, and immediate and vested annuity contracts in force, providing payments to annuitants of $3,715,444 annually, with a reserve value of $32,948,170. The new paid life insurance, including revivals and additions, was increased to $88.937,795, and in addition new paid retirement income bonds, including revivals and additions, guaranteed total maturity benefits of $8,487,640. Assets at the end of the year totalled $320,437,385, as compared with $306,313,096 at the end of 1943. Total income in 1944 was $45,056,917, as compared with $45,719,323 in 1943. As in each of the past several years the company in 1944 invested in Government War Bonds considerably more than its entire premium income for the year. Total disbursements in 1944 were $30,576,311, as compared with $29,582,736 in 1943. Payments to policyholders totalled $22.222,646, as compared with $21,679,274 in 1943.

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London Life

IN 1944 the London Life Insurance Company passed the billion mark in the amount of business on its books, the life insurance in force at the end of the year totalling $1,034,568,049, as compared with $954,473,612 at the end of 1943. New life insurance purchased from the company last year amounted to $116,783,039, excluding all annuities and revivals, as compared with $125,945,052 in the previous year. Assets totalled $204,282,730 at the end of 1944, as compared with $186,197,158 at the end of 1943. Subscriptions of the company to the Sixth and Seventh Victory Loans totalled over $30,000,000, a sum more than sixty per cent greater than the increase in assets. In providing for its liabilities to policyholders, the company has adhered to standards much stricter than those prescribed by law, the wisdom of which has been proved in these years of general decline in interest rates. Its policy reserves are on the full net-level premium basis with the assumption of future interest earnings of only 3 per cent. After making provision in the liabilities for all accruing profits to policyholders and for dividends payable to them in 1945, $5,605,767 having been set aside for the purpose, the general contingency reserves were increased by $250,000 to $2,350,000, and the reserve for unreported claims was increased to $500,000 to cover the possibility of delays in reporting war casualties. After providing for all obligations, the company held $15,515,421 in surplus, general investment reserve and other contingency funds for the added protection of policyholders, an increase of $766,791 over the amount held at the end of 1943.

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Excelsior Life

IN 1944 the Excelsior Life Insurance Company increased its insurance in force by the record amount of $12,536,659, making the total in force at the end of the year $157,746,222. Insurance issued and revived amounted to $19,073,937, showing an increase of $1,134,410 over the amount effected in the previous year. Assets totalled $33,020,945 at the end of the year, showing an increase for the year of $2,720,549. Total income for the year was $5,474,273, as compared with $5,168,809 in 1943. Payments to policyholders totalled $2,531,094, as compared with $1,860,658 in the previous year. Of the 1944 payments, $756,498 was paid as death claims, while $1,774,595 was paid to living policyholders, including $364,134 in matured endowment and investment policies, $196,761 in profits to policyholders, and $457,201 in payments on other policy contracts, etc. During the 6th and 7th Victory Loan campaigns last year the company invested $3,800,000 in Victory Bonds, bringing the total of such investments since the outbreak of the war to $14,251,000. The average rate of interest earned in 1944 was 4.22 per cent.

•

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•

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 55th ANNUAL REPORT!

☆ INSURANCE IN FORCE—**$157,746,222.89**
—a gain of $12,536,659.62 during the year. The Excelsior Life gives protection now to 70,765 policyowners.

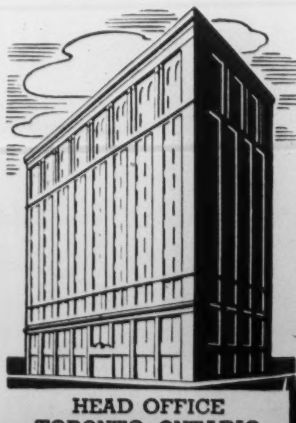
☆ NEW INSURANCE—**$19,073,937.05**
—including new and revived policies and being $1,134,410.68 more than issued in 1943 . . . . .

☆ TOTAL ASSETS—**$33,020,945.17**
—being ample security to cover our policy obligations which amount to $27,929,345.00

☆ PAID TO POLICYOWNERS—**$1,774,595.87**
—of which 56% was paid to living policyowners in dividends, for matured policies, cash values, retirement income, etc., etc.

☆ WAR and VICTORY BONDS—**$14,251,000.00**
—including our subscription of $2,100,000.00 to the Seventh Victory Loan last October.

☆ *A copy of the printed Annual Report may be obtained from Head Office—or from the nearest Branch Office.*



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CANADIAN BREWERIES
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 2nd day of April, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1945.

By order of the Board.
W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario,
January 24, 1945.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND No. 230

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1945.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., January 16, 1945.

TORONTO
AD. 7361
SATURDAY NIGHT
PRESS
MONTREAL
LA. 9119
Advertising and Publication Printers

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F. G. M., Montreal, Que.—I have not heard of any recent change in the property holdings of AURIAC MINES LTD. However, the head office of the company is in Montreal at 465 St. John St., if you desire to communicate direct. At last report the company's property consisted of 850 acres in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, in two groups and both have interesting location. One group adjoins to the north of Sigma and the other ties on to Lamaque on the east. Both groups have had surface exploration and diamond drilling but I have heard of no plans for early resumption of exploration. The company is controlled by Union Mining Corporation, Montreal. Some years ago a group of claims was disposed of to Numaque Mining Company.

T.D.B., Hamilton, Ont.—The declaration of a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock of CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO., payable March 1 to shareholders of record Feb. 15, is evidence of a very sharp improvement in the earning power of the company during the past couple of years. Even during 1943 the company had arrears of interest on its bonds to meet, and in 1944 brought the sinking fund up to date, an amount of around $400,000. This left the way open to payment of dividends for the first time since the reorganization in 1932. During the past two years or so, and to some extent in 1943, the company enjoyed an increasing business in the orders on hand for locomotives. This covered not only the domestic field but a large order for the government of India, which was finished in 1944. The plant at Kingston is now engaged on a large order for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has on hand a second large order for India, much similar to the first. Other export business in sight promises full operations for several years to come.

W. F. C., Ottawa, Ont.—Your AMITY GOLD MINES shares are valueless. The company has been wound up and surrendered its charter. No equity remains to be distributed among the shareholders.

E.N.C., Brockville, Ont. — WOOL COMBING CORP. OF CANADA LTD. has outstanding 50,000 shares of $5 value on which dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $1 per share. Net profit for 1944 was equal to $1.51 a share, and for 1943 to $1.40 per share. Wool Combing Corporation operates a wool securing and combing plant at Acton, Ont., for the processing of raw wool into worsted tops. When conditions permit, the company intends to add a new department to specialize in the production of tops for dry spinners and the cotton industry. Rt. Hon. Lord Barnby of London, England, is president of the company.

W. T. W., Aldershot Camp, N.S.—The question of the possibility of future enhancement in the price of HALLIWELL GOLD MINES shares is one I am unable to answer. Some time ago the company disposed of its original property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, to a new company, ABENAKIS MINES, for a consideration of 1,000,000 pooled shares. The new company plans 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on the southern portion of the property for which finances are being raised. I under-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Demobilization --- When?

BY HARUSPEX

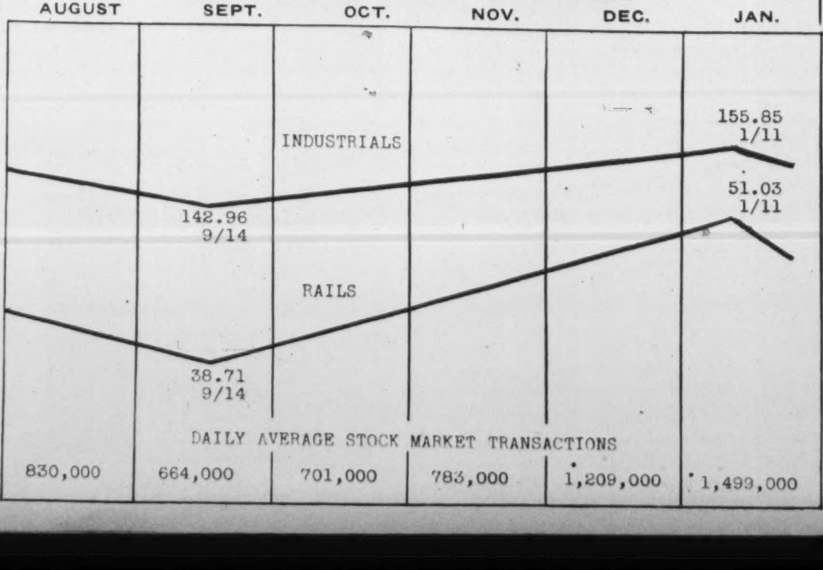
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND OF NEW YORK STOCKS: Following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, they completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Russian military successes of a major character against the Germans, despite the recent temporary Allied reverses on the Western Front, have galvanized the people of this continent into a new awareness of the fundamental weakness of the German position. There can be little question but that the sands of Hitler's time are commencing rapidly to run out. As masters of the pincer movement the German High Command must be sensible to the irony of the gigantic enveloping formation that now is hedging the Reich about. By successive preparations the Red Armies have progressively penetrated from the East. Likewise, the two great British-American thrusts—one against the German South flank in Africa that overshot its mark into Italy; one against the German coastal defenses in Europe that overshot its mark right up to the Rhine—are narrowing the Western theatre. Britain and America's next, or third, push, against the West Wall, preceded by the same careful preparation as the other two, should be under way by spring and should see our troops in Berlin by summer—if the Russians aren't already there.

With war's termination, or when evidence is overwhelming that the end is imminent, the stock markets on this continent will have to face the exigencies of partial demobilization. Under such circumstances a substantial, although conceivably brief, decline would not be an illogical development. Meanwhile, events, such as the current Russian move, that are steps toward the ultimate result, must necessarily be given passing attention by the market. The tendency of the current market setback to register decreasing volume would suggest that the market does not yet see the war as immediately over. In due course, therefore, resumption of the rally would seem in order with the 160/165 level, previously mentioned in these Forecasts, as a normal expectancy.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, January 24th, 1945.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, January 24th, 1945.

YORK KNITTING MILLS,
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31st, 1944, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 2nd, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31st, 1944, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 2nd, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31st, 1944, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 2nd, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
V. W. SCULLY,
Secretary.
Toronto,
Jan. 23, 1945.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

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stand Halliwell shareholders were being offered prior rights to subscribe for treasury shares. Most of the previous exploration and development was done by Halliwell on the northern part of the property and over 2,700 tons of half ounce ore extracted. Halliwell also has share holdings, in Dumico, New Calumet, Morris Kirkland and Briscoe Bryce,, the last two of which are inactive. As you are perhaps aware the shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

K.E.H., Winnipeg, Man.—No figures are available now as the report of BURNS & CO. LTD., for 1944 will not be out for some time, but I understand that as a result of large exports to the armed services and to Britain and with the increased consumption of meat and meat products at home, the company's 1944 profits will at least approximate those for 1943. Operations in 1943 showed a record total of sales and a moderate increase in total net income. Net after taxes was at the highest level since 1929 and was equivalent to $10.12 on the "A" stock on a non-participating basis as compared with $9.60 for the year 1942. During 1942 and 1943 net working capital increased from $2,687,638 to $3,200,063, as compared with a level of $3,500,000 that must be reached before dividend payments can be made.

H. H. G., Toronto, Ont.—BEAR EXPLORATION AND RADIUM has extensive property holdings in the Yellowknife area, but the principal asset at present is its direct or indirect control of some 900,000 shares of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines. Extensive diamond drilling at Giant Yellowknife, which is financed by Frobisher Exploration, subsidiary of Ventures Limited, has indicated presence of major gold ore bodies carrying promise of a large tonnage operation. B.E.A.R., plans active exploration of its various holdings and the speculative possibilities of the shares would appear quite interesting. Incidentally, B.E.A.R., was the second most active stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange last year, the low being 36 cents and high $2.89. The gain for the year was $1.46.

C.M.M., London, Ont.—While milling has been temporarily suspended by NEGUS MINES, in the Yellowknife area, due to the shortage of labor, full attention is being devoted to development work and it is hoped to resume milling next summer. Company officials expect this development will disclose greater ore resources and express every confidence in the future of the company. Also a large number of additional claims have been staked or optioned and exploration of these adds to the speculative possibilities of the shares. While ore reserves have not been exhausted the severe manpower shortage made replenishment of the depleted ore supply imperative. The No. 2 shaft is being deepened to open one and possibly two new levels below the present horizon at 950 feet.

J.M.H., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, it is true that VIC-ORE MOLYBDENITE suspended operations when the government cancelled contracts, due to the fact the metal was in plentiful supply. The future of the company appears indefinite, but there have been reports a gold property might be acquired. I cannot say much about GOLDEN VALLEY MINES. This company was incorporated last May to take over a property in Dasserat township, Quebec. A diamond drilling campaign commenced there recently to test what are described as encouraging surface discoveries. It is impossible for me to advise you whether or not this gold prospect will make up for your loss in Vic-Ore, into which you say you were high-pressured. Shortly after its incorporation, Golden Valley optioned 1,000,000 shares to raise finances, at prices ranging from five to 20 cents per share.

A.J.C., Montreal, Que. — Yes, O'LEARY MALARTIC MINES operates as an exploration, development and holding enterprise and was a pioneer in the Mud Lake (Belleterre) area of Quebec, which today is being extensively developed. It owns 30,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec (McIntyre subsidiary), 450,000 shares of Bellemac Mud Lake, 150,000 Ortona, 500,000 Elder Gold Mines, as well as other share interests. Property holdings are in the Mud Lake district, Cadillac, Montbray and Rouyn townships, as well as the Chibougamau area. Five additional groups of approximately 500 acres each were recently staked on behalf of the company in the Mud Lake section. Geology and conditions are reported as favorable and discovery of a number of veins reported. The company's financial position is stronger than ever and it has no debts.

C.E.C., Hull, Que. — Construction of a smelter unit is well advanced at NEWCOR MINING & REFINING property in the Flin Flon section of Saskatchewan, and if delays are not experienced in deliveries of equipment, production of gold and arsenic should soon commence. The mine is officially stated to be in excellent physical condition for rapid development and apart from probable ore there is over a year's high grade ore readily available. A contract has been signed for electrical power. While the company reports sufficient funds to carry it into production, an agreement has been made for the sale of 500,000 shares to a New York firm at $1 per share to provide a cash surplus for the extension of the company's activities.

Biltmore Hats Limited

WITH hundreds of thousands of troops overseas hats will be in demand in the postwar period when the men return to civilian life. Biltmore Hats Limited is one of the leading manufacturers of men's hats in the Dominion and the company has already demonstrated its ability to meet competition and operate at a profit. Since the present company was incorporated in 1929 and the company's securities have been in the hands of the public, Biltmore Hats Limited has a consistent record of profitable operations and dividend payments going back for some years on the common stock. The company has also been able to make a substantial reduction in securities senior to the common stock and at the same time maintain an adequate working capital position. Thus the equity of the common shareholder has been increased by the ploughing back of surplus profits annually and by the reduction of funded debt and elimination of the preferred stock issue.

Net profits have shown a good margin over the current annual dividend rate of 60c per share and the retained portion of the net is well in excess of dividend requirements. Net profit for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1944, of $85,864 was equal to $1.07 per share and that for 1942-1943 of $86,401 equal to $1.08 a share. The refundable portion of the excess profits tax, included in the above net per share, amounted to 7c a share for 1943-1944 and to 16c a share for 1942-1943. Surplus of $474,934 at November 30, 1944, was an increase from $287,006 at November 30, 1939.

Liquid position has been maintained, while at the same time funded debt has been reduced. Net working capital at November 30, 1944, of $501,674 was up from $428,689 at November 30, 1939, and during the same period funded debt was reduced from $160,000 to $100,000. Current assets of $810,700 compared with current liabilities of $309,027. Cash totalled $82,588 and investment in Dominion bonds $150,000, the latter being offset by bank loan of similar amount.

Outstanding capital consists of 80,000 common shares of no par value. The present common is the result of a four-for-one split in 1936. In 1938 all of the outstanding 7% cumulative preference shares were redeemed and a portion of the funds required for the redemption secured through issuing of $171,500 of debentures and the balance of $50,590 provided from the company's own funds. The debentures outstanding had been reduced to $100,000 by November 30, 1944, with this balance maturing May 1947 and carrying the low annual interest rate of 3%.

An initial dividend of 25c a share was paid on the present common in July 1937 and the current annual rate of 60c per share was established with the distribution of a quarterly dividend of 15c in April 1940.

The present company was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1929 to acquire the business of a predecessor company of similar name. The company manufactures men's fur, felt and velour hats, with the plant located at Guelph, Ontario. Sample rooms are maintained in the principal cities of the Dominion.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Ratio		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio		Earned Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
1944	10¼	8½	$1.07-a	9.6	7.9	$0.60
1943	9½	6½	1.08-a	9.0	7.9	0.60
1942	7¼	6	1.04-a	7.0	5.8	0.60
1941	8¾	7	0.90	9.7	7.8	0.60
1940	12	8	0.97	12.4	8.2	0.85
1939	11¼	6	1.24	9.1	4.8	0.62½
Average 1939-1944				9.4	6.7	
Approximate current average				9.4		
Approximate current yield				5.8%		

a—Including 7c per share refundable tax 1944, 16c a share 1943 and 3c a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended Nov. 30	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 85,864-x	$ 86,401-x	$ 83,361-x	$ 71,745	$ 77,411	$ 99,585
Surplus	474,934	425,061	397,439	350,905	292,512	287,006
Current Assets	810,700	786,818	726,660	804,806	628,051	520,994
Current Liabilities	309,027	329,932	257,691	357,817	211,311	92,305
Net Working Capital	501,674	456,886	468,969	446,989	416,740	428,689
Cash	82,588	200	200	200	200	11,692
Dominion Bonds	150,000	125,000	50,000	—	—	—
Bank Loans	150,000	165,931	129,738	163,762	67,507	—

x—Includes $5,430 refundable tax 1944, $12,789 in 1943 and $1,971 in 1942.

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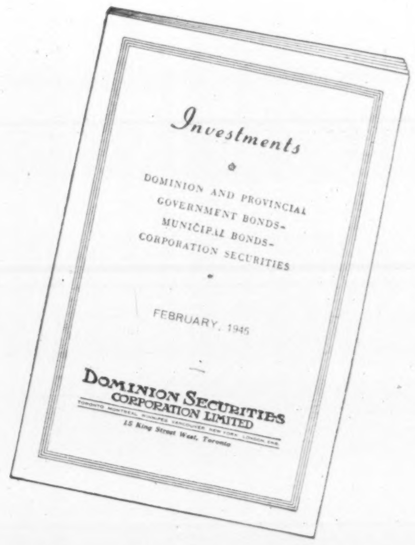
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

TORONTO HAMILTON

ABOUT INSURANCE

Pensions for Workers the Solution for Old Age Dependency Problem

By GEORGE GILBERT

Growing recognition of the social responsibility of business in a changed and changing world is shown by the steadily increasing number of pension plans being established by the owners of large and small firms for the purpose of assisting employees to provide a suitable retirement income.

As a rule, it is preferable to have both employees and employer make contributions to such a plan, as in this way a more liberal rate of pension is assured in most cases than the minimum rate available when employees do not contribute.

DREAD of a needy old age is one of the main causes of the demand for the enactment of social security measures by governments. In constantly increasing numbers owners of businesses of all kinds are establishing pension plans for the purpose of providing a comfortable retirement income for those in their employ when their working days come to an end. It is coming to be recognized both in Canada and the United States that government old age pensions in Canada and the existing social security provisions in the United States—a maximum of $25 a month in Canada and on the average between $50 and $60 a month under the present U.S. Social Security Act—are inadequate to provide more than the barest kind of existence.

In some cases these plans are operated by the employers themselves or under irrevocable trusts, but in increasing numbers they are guaranteed by life insurance companies and are accordingly set up on a sound actuarial basis, with adequate reserves maintained on all contracts, so that the payment of all such pensions is put beyond peradventure, however far into the future they may extend. Government standards of solvency, supervision, inspection, together with license and deposit regulations with which all life insurance companies doing business in the country must comply, make the security behind such contracts as absolute as it is possible to make it.

Theories and Facts

It should not be overlooked that to the extent to which owners of large and small business undertakings are able to assist their employees in solving the retirement income problem will the demand be lessened for the establishment of compulsory social insurance schemes. There are those who argue with reason that an employee during the working period of his life should take the necessary steps to make provision for his old age and so not be dependent upon his employer when the time comes for him to quit work.

While this argument is sound enough in theory, employers as a rule are well aware that they are not dealing with theories but facts, and they know that most employees in the various salary and wage brackets fail to make adequate provision in this respect and therefore require assistance, as the idea of simply scrapping their employees when they are through with them is now recognized as not in line with the modern view of the social responsibility of business.

It is also becoming recognized by far-sighted employers that worthwhile savings in labor costs can ultimately be effected by the setting up of a sound retirement pension plan in addition to the group insurance protection now so generally provided. Employers know that there is a limit to the effective working period of every employee's life, just as there is a limit to the length of time a machine can be effectively used. They do not usually wait until a piece of machinery has to be scrapped before they begin to write off its depreciation. From the time it is installed a certain percentage is written off each year, and the same rule applies to buildings and other equipment.

Human Depreciation

This leads to the conclusion that, in like manner, some sound method of taking care of the human depreciation in business and industry is needed, so that when an employee reaches an age when his or her retirement becomes necessary, if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained in the establishment, the funds are available to provide a suitable pension for the retiring worker.

While the pension problem is not a troublesome one in the early years of the existence of a business enterprise and can then be readily solved at small expense, if not dealt with at that time its solution becomes more difficult and also much more expensive. After twenty-five or thirty years have elapsed in the business life of a commercial undertaking, the proprietors find that the pension problem is one that cannot longer be altogether ignored.

There are then quite a number of old employes with long service on the payroll, some of whom are or are becoming definitely incapacitated, while others are only able to function inefficiently. To those who are definitely incapacitated, it is usually recognized that some sort of financial assistance will have to be rendered, while the inefficient old-timers continue to receive their wages, pending the adoption of some systematic plan of dealing with the whole situation.

After looking over the personnel records, the employer realizes that each year in the future a number and probably an increasing number of old employees will reach the age of lessened production or of incapacity. Of course, there are two ways of dealing with the situation: 1. To pay the employee something after he is no longer able to produce; 2. To pay the employee nothing.

Search for Feasible Plan

Instinctively, the modern employer —recognizing that the continued existence of many businesses as private enterprises depends in no small degree upon the extent to which they recognize and carry out their social responsibilities — recoils from the adoption of the second method, and looks around for some feasible plan for putting into effect the other alternative.

It is essential that any pension plan adopted be set up on a sound basis because of the long period and long-time relationship involved. Many employers at first think that all they have to do is to decide what pensions are to be paid, and then go ahead and pay them. But a little study of the problem will convince them that such a method would be merely trusting to luck, and would not be a safe way to proceed in a transaction of such importance and involving individual relationships over such a lengthy period.

Taking care of the liability already accrued is the most serious financial problem in establishing a pension plan in a business of long standing. Keeping up with future liability as it develops is a comparatively simple matter, but accrued liability presents the main problem. Probably the cheapest and safest way to solve the pension problem is to have a life insurance company undertake the provision of the pensions with the employees as well as the employer making contributions. Accrued liability can thus be taken care of by a series of annual installments for the purchase of group annuities.

By means of a combination of group annuities with group life insurance, or with group life, accident and sickness insurance, a very comprehensive plan of protection for employees against death, accident, disability and old age dependence can be secured from the life insurance companies.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is there any official government publication which shows the amount of life insurance in force in Canada in fraternal societies that are regularly licensed in this country by the Dominion or by any of the various Provinces? I would like to ascertain the total amount of life insurance carried by the people in this country in fraternal societies.

—S.D.A., Winnipeg, Man.

There is a tabulation published yearly in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance which shows the aggregate amount of life insurance in force in Canada not only in Dominion registered life insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies but also in life companies and fraternal societies operating under Provincial license and not under Dominion registry. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which these Government figures are available, the total amount of life insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered fraternal benefit societies was $212,989,232, while the total in force in Canada in Provincially licensed fraternal benefit societies was $87,932,139, an aggregate of $300,921,371 of life insurance in force in Canada in fraternal societies at the end of 1943.

Editor, About Insurance,

Does a policyholder have any means of checking up on the amount of money due him on a cumulative Endowment Policy? I have a two thousand dollar 18 year Child's Educational Endowment Policy now maturing and I have received notice from the company that the total amount due me is $2,370.06. When I took the policy out the agent said that on the basis of past experience it should be worth about $2,800 at maturity. The policy was taken out when I was thirty-two years of age, the yearly premiums were $108.10 and the policy stated that if the beneficiary died anytime prior to maturity of policy the company would be obligated to pay only the amount of the premiums with interest compounded at three and one half per cent but the sum in no case to exceed $2,000. No information as to dividends earned has ever been presented and no statement is given as to how the final sum is derived. Is there not some way whereby the policyholder can receive that information and at least get comparative figures from other companies in regard to similar policies?

—L. R. C., Wolfville, N.S.

With respect to the guaranteed values in a policy, the policyholder has the contract itself to check by, but with respect to the profits or dividends to which he may be entitled, these are not guaranteed; the amount is determined at the discretion of the directors and the policyholder must abide by their decision. In the case of your policy, if I understand your particular contract aright, you have no just ground for complaint against the company, although you undoubtedly have against the agent who misled you as to the amount you might expect at maturity. But the amount you are receiving compares favorably with what other companies are paying under similar policies.

Such a policy as yours is well-designed to provide funds for the education of a child. It is on the life of the parent, and if the parent survives the endowment period the money is paid to him. If the parent dies during the endowment period, even after only one premium has been paid, the full amount of the policy will be paid to the beneficiary at the end of the endowment period without further payment of premiums. That is something which has evidently been overlooked in considering the value received for the outlay made. Your policy was evidently a deferred dividend policy, no divided was declarable or payable until the end of the endowment period. During the 18 years you have paid in $1,945.80, and are now receiving $2,370.06, or $424.26 in excess of the amount paid in, which represents a return of a shade better than 2 per cent compound interest on your premium payments. In no other way would it have been possible for you to make sure by the payment of $108.10 per annum that at least $2,000 would be available for the education of your child should you die at any time during the 18 years. You are to be congratulated upon having had the foresight to take out such a policy.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or
Broker as you would
your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

Mutualize-
YOUR FIRE
INSURANCE

Under the Northwestern plan, property owners co-operate with the company to reduce fire losses. Resulting savings are returned to them in dividends . . . reducing the overall cost. Investigate today.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg and Montreal.

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Pilot Insurance Company
(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

BALANCE SHEET
December 31st, 1944

ASSETS

Bonds and Debentures at Amortized Book Value	$ 959,153.84
Cash on hand and in bank	106,328.69
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected (net)	82,679.23
Interest due and accrued	5,915.43
Due from Reinsurance Companies	1,757.90
Cash Surrender Value of Endowment Policy	11,550.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	16,923.71
	$ 1,184,308.80

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims		$ 134,094.61
Reserve of Unearned Premiums at 80%		292,312.08
Expenses due and accrued		5,804.37
Reserve for Taxes		20,551.15
Agents' Credit Balances (net)		131.69
Reinsurance Premiums due and unpaid		10,253.00
Reserve for Depreciation of Securities		35,000.00
		$ 498,146.90
Capital Stock— Authorized, 15,000 shares of $20.00 par value.		
Issued and paid up	$204,500.00	
Surplus	481,661.90	686,161.90
		$ 1,184,308.80

NORMAN G. DUFFETT,
Vice-President and General Manager

H. E. WITTICK,
Secretary

To the Shareholders,
Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto.

We have audited the accounts of your Company for the year ending December 31, 1914, and certify that our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

The annexed Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of your Company's affairs at December 31, 1914, and as shown by its books.

January 18, 1945.

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Science Will Be Major Factor in Discovery of Mines in Postwar

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONCE labor is again in adequate supply an intensive search for new mines can be expected along the eastern extension of the Porcupine gold belt. Miles of claims have been staked clear through to Quebec and much attention focussed on the old fields where gold had been found and in some instances produced. One such area is the Beatty-Munro where gold was discovered about four decades ago and where a number of the big mining companies combined forces last year to explore some 10 miles of ground lying to the east of Matheson. But hit-or-miss prospecting or lucky breaks appears out, for the future and new mines will be located by scientific methods.

•

Part of the Beatty-Munro area was examined in 1944 by Dr. J. Satterly, Ontario Department of Mines geologist, and his findings should prove interesting to prospectors and developers in that section. The area is reached from Matheson and the old Croesus gold mine, which between 1915 and 1936 produced gold valued at approximately $326,000, is 12 miles by road from that centre. Dr. Satterly states that in the small area examined last year more than 200 openings, such as shafts, pits and trenches, were found and it is apparent that practically all surface showings of any interest have been examined. Most of the gold occurrences are quartz veins, or carbonate zones containing quartz veins or stringers and the mineralogy of the deposits is simple. The area has already witnessed intensive prospecting of the extension of known gold deposits and he points out that future exploration may be largely confined to the probing in and adjacent to the drift-covered and swamp-covered zones occurring in the strike-faults and associated fractures.

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For a distance of about 40 miles to the east of the Hoyle Gold mine, in Eastern Porcupine, the area is heavily covered with drift but it has long been known the Porcupine gold belt underlies this overburden. The few outcrops of rock have long ago been prospected by the common methods and this work resulted in the discovering of the Ross Mine, owned by Hollinger, in Hislop township, which is the only producer along this stretch. A number of other gold occurrences are known however, and one of these, the Montclerg Mines, will likely put down a shaft when hostilities cease. Such companies as Noranda, Anglo-Huronian, Newmont, Howey, Wright-Hargreaves and Northern Canada are interested in the exploration of a block of 3,200 acres in Wilkie and Carr townships, seven miles east of Matheson, and also in another large group of claims in Michaud township, further east. While fully aware of the speculative character of this venture it is hoped by the utilization of more modern methods that gold deposits, if they exist, will be revealed.

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Estimated net profit of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines for 1944 was approximately 19 cents per share as compared with 42.6 cents a share in the previous year. Earnings in the final quarter of the year were equivalent to 5.6 cents a share, a gain of $1.22 per ton in grade having increased production, although tonnage treated was about the same as in the preceding three months. Both development and diamond drilling programs were light in the last three months but drilling around the upper edges of the No. 21 orebody above the 700-foot level has proven two ore extensions of good grade.

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In the opinion of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Federal Minister of Mines and Resources, mining taxation in Canada has definitely reached the point where it can retard development. At the annual dinner of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, he stated the mining industry was a "sheet anchor for the future if we adopt wise policies and carry on the work with energy." There are three things Mr. Crerar said the Government can do to stimulate the industry: provide sound geological surveys; provide an adequate program of mapping, including aerial photography; and thirdly, institute a sound policy of taxation.

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An initial dividend of three cents a share has been declared by Purdy Mica Mines, which was formed in 1942 by Inspiration Mining & Development Co., to mine mica from properties located northwest of Mattawa. This is the first of the mining ventures to come into being because of the war to pay a dividend and it will be distributed March 3 to shareholders of record January 31. Net profit for 1944 is estimated at $254,795, which exceeds 12½ per share on the issued capital, as compared with 3.5 cents per share in the preceding year. The company is reported to have liquid assets of about $250,000. Purdy has been the principal American source of strategic mica and a new sales arrangement was recently made following expiration of the contract with Colonial Mica Co., an agency of the U.S. government. It is also stated that negotiations are underway for the sale of mica with British interests.

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An improved showing is reported by Sladen Malartic Mines in the final quarter of 1944 when operating profit was $10,701 as against $2,466 in the preceding three months. For the full year operating profit was $93,554 as compared with $120,478 in 1943. Net current assets at the end of the year were $706,198. A drill hole 250 feet below the lowest working level of the mine has shown assays averaging $9 per ton in a vein having a horizontal width of 15 feet. The hole at a depth of 1,625 feet shows a possible vein width of 20 feet and confirms the continuation to a greater depth of the orebody which the mine has been working. The shaft is down 2,000 feet.

•

Net profit of 77 cents per share was shown by McIntyre Porcupine Mines in the three months ended December 31, 1944, the third quarter of the company's current fiscal year, and this was a gain of 10 cents over the previous three months. The improvement was attributable to increased investment income and lower operating costs. For the nine months ended December 31 earnings were $1,775,774 or $2.23 per share compared with $2,175,512 or $2.73 per share in the like portion of 1943.

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New Bidlamaque Gold Mines, shares of which were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, plans to carry out underground development as soon as conditions will permit. An orebody 750 feet long has been indicated by diamond drilling in the central or main section of the shear zone traversing the property. The shear has been traced from the western boundary of the property for a total distance of 3,600 feet. The latest drill hole gave an intersection assaying $19.95 over a width of 6.6 feet, with two other intersections in the same, on either side, assaying $5.60 over 1.7 feet and $12.70 over 4.4 feet, respectively. This hole is to the east of the central ore area previously drilled and the best intersection may represent a new vein coming in to the east.

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Net profit of 16.4 cents per share in 1944 as compared with 21.97 cents in the preceding 12 months is estimated by Macassa Mines, in the Kirkland Lake camp. Production last year was $1,387,942, whereas in 1943 it was $1,640,897, and net earnings last year of $441,233 compared with $568,459. Net profit per share in the final quarter of the year was 3½ cents.

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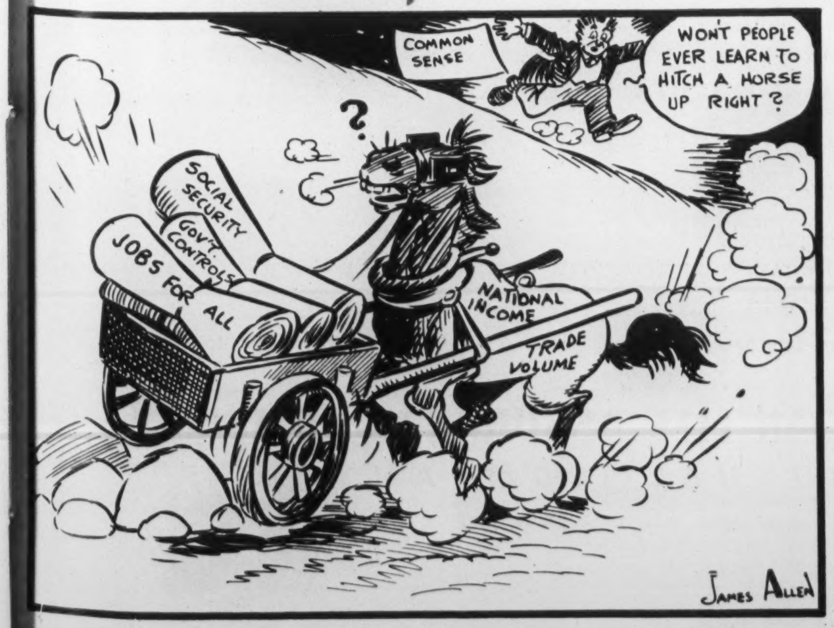
Delnite Mines, in the Porcupine area, controlled by Sylvanite Mines, plans to continue the main shaft to a depth of 3,000 feet instead of stopping at 2,625 as originally proposed. The new orebody, indicated by three diamond drill holes from the 2,375-foot level to grade above mine average over a good width, did not show up so encouraging in the first drill hole from the 2,500-foot level. A section of two feet was cut running between $7 and $8 but this is well below the 2,375-foot level holes, and it is possible a weak section of the orebody was encountered. The new ore lies 600 feet north of the shaft and a crosscut is to be started, likely at the 2,500-foot horizon. The new ore is believed to be in the westerly extension of the Aunor zone.



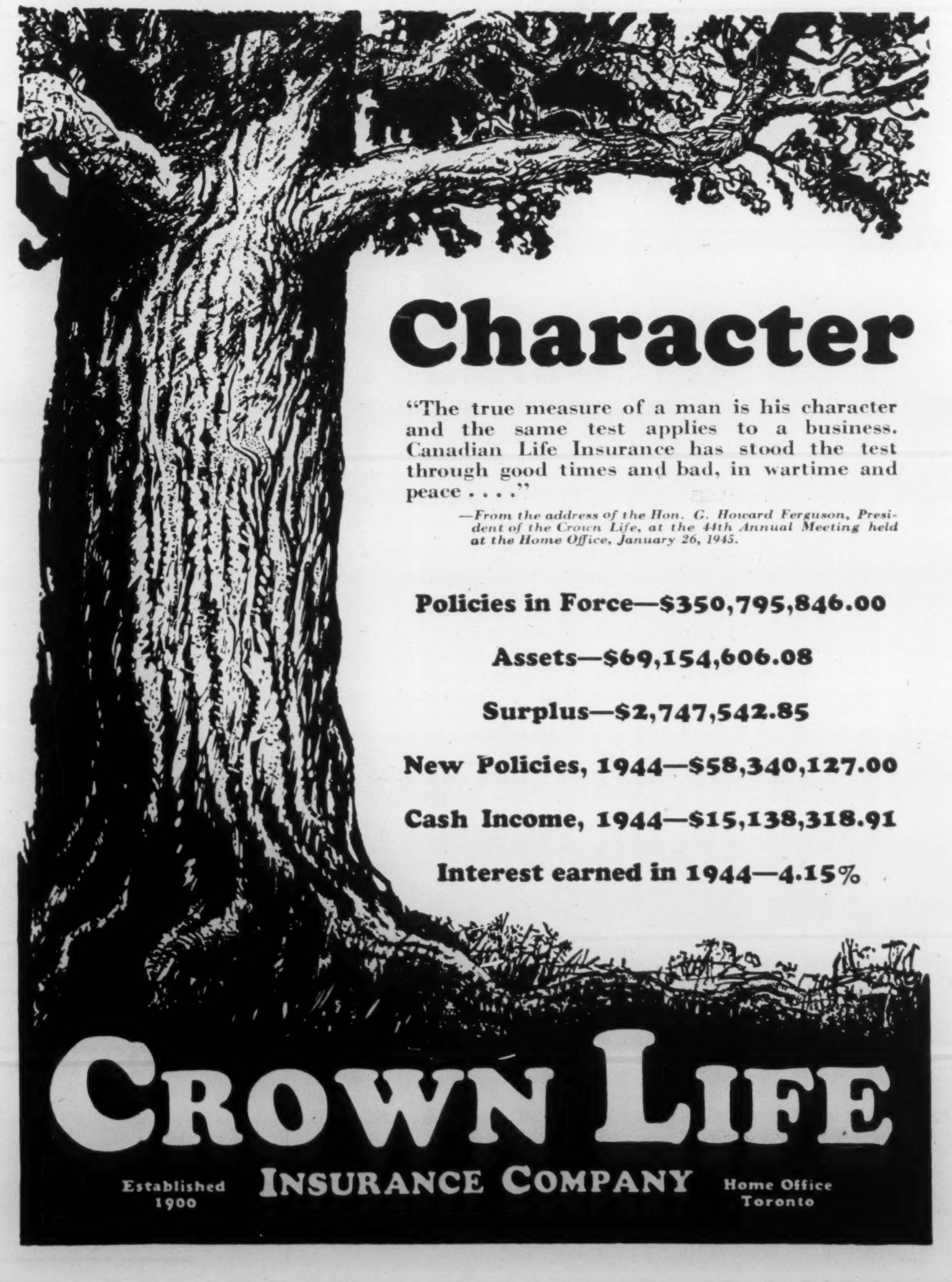
The Cart Before the Horse

THE ARISTOCRAT OF FINE TOBACCOS

Herbert Tareyton
London Smoking Mixture

T-144

"THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE"


Character

"The true measure of a man is his character and the same test applies to a business. Canadian Life Insurance has stood the test through good times and bad, in wartime and peace . . . ."

—From the address of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, President of the Crown Life, at the 44th Annual Meeting held at the Home Office, January 26, 1945.

Policies in Force—$350,795,846.00

Assets—$69,154,606.08

Surplus—$2,747,542.85

New Policies, 1944—$58,340,127.00

Cash Income, 1944—$15,138,318.91

Interest earned in 1944—4.15%

CROWN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1900

Home Office Toronto

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Farming Was B.C.'s Bonanza in 1944, But Mining Dropped Off

By P. W. LUCE

LUMBER, agriculture, mines, and fisheries, British Columbia's four basic industries, brought in approximately $305,000,000 in 1944, an increase of around $5,000,000 over the previous year. Agriculture and lumber showed increases. Mines and fisheries were down

For the first time in the history of the province, agricultural products realized $100,000,000 in twelve months, a mark long desired but long regarded as something to be realized in the far future. A gain of $14,000,000 had to be shown over 1943's figures of $86,000,000 to bring this about.

In the ten-year period since 1934 agriculture has almost trebled in value. The returns for that year were only $39,000,000. Canada has known no comparable advance in crop returns since the early days of the century, when the prairie provinces were entering the boom grain era.

Lumber tops the list of values with $124,000,000 for the year, an increase of $6,000,000 over the 1943 returns. Increased production, largely because of war demands, especially in spruce output, is largely responsible for the gains. Because much of the lumber exported has been of the better grades, the higher returns are credited more to quality than quantity, though the latter has also shown a considerable advance on former years.

The heavy demand for lumber is certain to continue for some years after the war, especially if exports to England can be economically justified. In any case, Canadian requirements can easily absorb most of the output for a considerable time, for dealers have been on starvation rations for some years.

Fisheries production showed a drop of $1,500,000 over the previous year, $31,000,000 against $32,500,000. This is no more than a normal seasonal variation, although it might equally well be charged to war restrictions. The absence of the Japanese from the fishing grounds was not a factor in the decline, as their places have long since been taken by white men, most of whom have done very well for themselves with their hauls of salmon, halibut, cod, and herring, with some fat extras in the shape of dogfish livers, sometimes worth more than the rest of the week's catch. The dogfish industry occupied the whole time of 3043 fishermen last year, and brought in $2,661,598.

Mineral production values are steadily declining. Officials of the mines department knew returns would be small, but they were staggered to learn these had dropped to $50,000,000 for 1944, the lowest figure since the depression days of the early 'thirties. It had been expected that values would be at least $57,500,000, and there is difficulty in explaining the very heavy slump.

Shortages of labor and discouragement of gold mining are the chief factors. Practically all the small gold workings are closed down. There have been labor and other difficulties in coal mining, greatly reducing output until a new all-time low was reached since this became a major industry.

Full-time Use of Schools

In a comprehensive review of the educational needs of the Grand Forks district, Dr. J. F. K. English, schools inspector for the interior of British Columbia, has advanced strong arguments for the wider use of public buildings. He is opposed to valuable space and equipment remaining idle two-thirds of the time.

"The idea of the school becoming a community centre or enterprise wherein all may participate in educational work should have a wide appeal," he points out. "The situation wherein a school is locked up at 4 p.m. each day and opened at 9 a.m. next morning is fast disappearing. The people, as well as the children of the community, should have an opportunity to share in the benefits and advantages accruing from a freer use of the premises.

"Already, in many sections of the province, night school courses are given, open to all interested. These include such subjects as art, dramatics, music, public speaking, typewriting, interior decoration, draughting, agriculture, dressmaking, and many other subjects.

"Approximately 6000 adults were registered in B.C. night schools in 1943, and these do not include those taking Pro-Rec and Wartime Emergency Courses."

The department of education pays the major portion of the cost of operating adult education classes, a generous gesture which has met with some criticism from taxpayers who think that persons studying dramatics, interior decorating, and similar "highbrow" subjects should do so at their own expense.

In a somewhat cautious criticism of the Grand Forks High School Dr. English points out that it is not taking into account the "wants and needs of the present-day world. It is still teaching in the traditional style, and gives much the same courses as it did ten years ago."

Small Homes for Aged

Elderly persons who have spent their lives on British Columbia coastlines and rivers, and who are no longer able to support themselves, have found snug harbor at Garden Bay, 50 miles from Vancouver, where small homes have been built for them by the Columbia Coast Mission. Those who can afford it will pay $5 a month rent. Others will have free homes. The initial investment is around $6000.

Dentists Beware!

British Columbia dentists will be wary of exercising their own judgment when it comes to extracting teeth in future. Mrs. Amanda Pearl Yule, of Penticton, has been awarded $5200 damages against Drs. J. R. and T. F. Parmlee because all her upper teeth were removed without her consent while she was under an anaesthetic for a tonsil operation.

Dr. J. R. Parmlee, a surgeon, who gave his brother the order for the extractions, has to pay $5000 of the damages. The doctors appealed the case, but lost.

Woman Pioneer Retires

A woman who can rightfully claim to have pioneered in many important spheres retired on Feb. 1 from public life in British Columbia. She is Mrs. Helen Gregory McGill, who sat for 22 years as judge of the Vancouver Juvenile Court, having been the first woman to be named a judge in the province, and also the first female justice of the peace, an appointment she received in 1917.

Other "firsts" in her active life were:

First woman graduate from Trinity College, Ontario.

First woman to receive an LL.D. degree from the University of British Columbia.

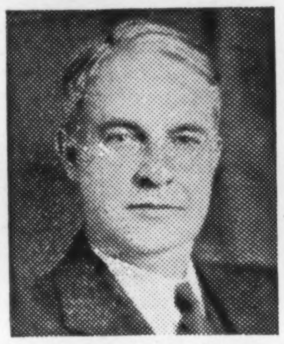
First woman to sit on a Minimum Wage Board. She drew up some of its first regulations in 1918.

First woman to be elected to the International Judges' Association, this honor coming to her at a convention she attended at Bruges, Belgium, in 1939.

First woman correspondent sent to Japan by a syndicate of Canadian newspapers. This was in 1888.

Twice married, Mrs. McGill has two sons and two daughters. One of these, Elsie, was Canada's first woman aeronautical engineer. The other, Dr. Helen Hughes, is a Chicago sociologist and a writer for *Time* and *Life* magazines.

WE BELIEVE—



We in the life insurance business believe that life insurance is a vital instrument of social service and has made a great contribution to the welfare of mankind.

WE BELIEVE that through the promotion of thrift and the safeguarding of the future of our policyholders, we have helped to build a self-reliant people and have contributed to the stability of our economy.

WE BELIEVE that the practices of life insurance have proven to be both equitable and just, and that on the whole our business has been conducted both wisely and efficiently.

WE BELIEVE that while rendering useful and indispensable public service, we have given honorable employment to a great body of workers both at home office and in the field.

WE BELIEVE that the agency system does not increase the overall cost of life insurance, and further that it is the only known system that has been devised to give the wide life insurance coverage that the people of our country have a right to demand.

WE BELIEVE that the permanent character of the business, with its long record of solvency, is due to the sound and scientific principles upon which it is founded, as well as to the high standard of management which it has received.

WE BELIEVE that life insurance funds, while being invested with primary concern for their safety, should be and are being usefully employed in the most effective way possible to further the country's interests.

WE BELIEVE that there is much ill-informed and unfair criticism of the business, and that it is the duty of the companies to give the public the facts, so that an intelligent judgment can be formed; further that the business should welcome valid and honest criticism in the interests of advancement and improvement.

WE BELIEVE that life insurance is a democratic business because its policyholders participate in the management of the companies through the directors they elect.

Excerpts from the address given at the 64th Annual Meeting.

D.E. Kilgour
PRESIDENT

Highlights from the 64th Annual Report

Premiums Collected . . . . . . $ 9,825,333.
Policy Benefits Paid . . . . . . 5,242,350.
New Business Effected . . . . . . 40,922,429.
Business in Force . . . . . . 334,671,797.
Total Assets Held . . . . . . 89,594,277.
Special Reserves and Surplus . . . . . 7,486,735.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
A MUTUAL COMPANY
Head Office . . . . TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1881 ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS